Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—By W. W. Bostwick & Co., over 121, 123 & 125 Dearborn-st., two experienced salesmen, to engage permanently, on a salary of from $1,000 to $1,500 per year. Also, one of both or no experience in selling goods will be accepted if satisfactory references are furnished.

WANTED—Travelling salesmen, who wish to sell on commission, an opportunity is offered to sell a staple article to dealers, which is used in every household, sells readily and pays well. Address P. O. Box 1749.

WANTED—A good job printing canvasser. Apply at No. 11 South Canal-st., Room 10.

WANTED—A steady young man with a small amount of capital, who is willing to attend to business generally and make himself generally useful. To such a person a good chance is offered. Address, with stamp, "BUSINESS," Tribune office.

WANTED—A smart, active young man—Must understand the tea and grocery trade. One who has lived in the old country preferred. [illegible] "H W," Tribune office.

WANTED—A first-class letter engraver and jewelry jobber. Good wages and permanent situation for a suitable man. Apply to J. [illegible] & CO., 107 Lake-st.

WANTED—A good pattern maker at GAVIN & WHITNEY'S, 59 and 61 Canal-st.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, salesmen, agents, collectors, conductors, brakemen, firemen, porters, expressmen, bartenders, teamsters and laborers. Apply at 94 Randolph-st., Room 14. Applicants by mail, address J. M. MOORE & CO., Box 1707, enclosing 25 cents for reply.

WANTED—Three good active men with from $30 to $100. Business permanent and profitable. No patent article to sell or peddle. Call at 104 Randolph-st., Room 14.

Wanted—Female Help.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A neat, tidy girl, in a small private family. One who understands washing and ironing thoroughly. Address "L. C.," Tribune office.

WANTED—A woman to do general housework. One who understands her business can learn of a good place and the best of pay by applying at 1135 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework, at 921 West Monroe-st., west of Hoyne. Family small and work light. Only those having good references need apply.

WANTED—A good American girl to do the general work of a small private family. Call at 721 Fulton-st., or address "E C P," P. O. Box 3742.

WANTED—A girl for general housework, at No. 9 Centre-av. German preferred.

WANTED—A girl about 14 years of age, to take care of a child. Apply at 9 Quincy-st.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—I have $10,000 to loan on first-class business property, down town, at 9 per cent, for five years, or would buy mortgages on such. Apply to W. T. SHUFELDT, Real Estate Broker, 118½ Lake-st.

WANTED—To buy a 12 to 15-barrel copper still and worm. Inquire at 12 State-st.

WANTED—An energetic man with $100 and upwards, to engage in a good paying business. Apply at 194 Clark-st., Room 5, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

WANTED—To exchange a first-class farm of 80 acres, all improved, plenty of timber and water, good house, barn that cost $1,000, and other out-buildings. About $1,000 worth of live stock. The farm adjoins the county seat, which is a railroad station, 65 miles west of Chicago. Will exchange this desirable property for dry goods. T. S. BAKER, 134 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A second-hand Phelan billiard table. Address "A T," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Shoe Dealers—An experienced traveller in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Michigan, and now connected with one of the largest boot and shoe houses in Milwaukee, would like to make an engagement to travel for a Chicago house, engagement to take effect February 1. Address immediately, "TRAVELLER," P. O. Drawer 294, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—To inform soldiers who enlisted prior to July 22, 1861, and served less than two years, that they are now entitled to a bounty of $100, by a recent decision. Call on or address DICKERSON & WEBSTER, Real Estate and Claim Agents, 98 Washington-st.

WANTED—Copying, by a young man who writes a good hand. [illegible]

[illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

[illegible]

Wanted—Real Estate.

[illegible]

Boarding and Lodging.

[illegible]

Situations Wanted.

FEMALES.

SITUATIONS—Wanted—By two experienced girls as cooks in a first-class family. Best of city references given. Call at 300 South Canal-st., up-stairs, for three days.

SITUATION—Wanted—As housekeeper or monthly nurse, by a lady who can furnish best of references, and who thoroughly understands her business. Address "M S," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As housekeeper, in a private family residing in this city or vicinity, by a lady of accomplishments and experience. [illegible] Address "E F," Box 1984, Chicago.

SITUATION—Wanted—As housekeeper. A hotel or large boarding house preferred. Address "MRS. F B," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—For an English woman, to cook or nurse, with unexceptionable references; also, a German and American girl for small private families. 156 State-st. MRS. BALKAM'S office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young girl, as dressmaker. Understands cutting and fitting and all kinds of plain sewing. Best of references given. Call at 203 Ontario-st., up-stairs.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent gardener, who is well acquainted in all its branches, as private gardener. Best of reference given. [illegible] Chicago-av.

SITUATION—Wanted—As manager of a Coal mine, by a surveyor just arrived from Wales. Address "W," Braceville, Grundy County, Ill.

SITUATION—Wanted—In a wholesale grocery or commission house, by a young man of 6 years' experience in a country store. Address "G H," care Smith, Wood & Co., 12, 14 and 16 Lake-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man of good habits, as an assistant bookkeeper, entry clerk or copyist, or as a clerk in a railroad or other office. Best of references. Address "A J," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As drug and prescription clerk, in either city or country. Have fourteen years' experience. First-class reference given. Address "DRUG CLERK," 199 [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man as porter in a store, or to learn some respectable trade. Address "T E," 337 West Randolph-st.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female, for Clark's Indelible Pencil. Send for circulars and terms to E. D. STURTEVANT, Sole Western Agent, 14 Lombard Block.

AGENTS—Wanted—Important to agents selling maps, charts and pictures. Great reduction of prices. Popular maps, best selling charts, colored and plain lithographs, fine steel engravings, medium, cabinet and card photographs and picture frames of all styles and prices. [illegible] GEORGE F. CRAM, 134 Lake-st., Chicago. Send for new circular.

AGENTS—Wanted—Goodspeed & Co. have completed their chain of agencies, and now supply their agents in all parts of the United States, maps, charts, pictures in oval frames, Bibles, photographs, with greater despatch and at as low prices as any house in America. We sell more ready-mounted maps and charts than all other houses in the West combined. Address us at Chicago, New York, or Memphis, Tenn.

AGENTS—Wanted—The New Map Wonder is the best selling map ever made. To be convinced send for sample, and if not satisfactory return at our expense. See our splendid chart "U. S. Grant, our next President." GOODSPEED & CO., 148 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE. By General L. C. Baker. The astounding revelations and startling disclosures made in this work are creating the most intense desire in the minds of the people to obtain it. Its official character and ready sale, with an increased commission, make it the best subscription book ever published. Send for circulars, and see our terms, and why it sells faster than any other work. Address JONES BROS. & Co., 128 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell Clark's Indelible Pencil. 5 cents; [illegible]. Samples sent by mail, on receipt of price. E. E. LANDON, Agent.

AGENTS—Wanted—For "Philosophy of Housekeeping." This is a book needed in every family. Send for circular. Address ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO., Lombard Block, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the FOLSOM LETTER A SEWING MACHINE. Single Under Feed, and Intermittent Lever Movement. Price, $30 to $60. SPECIAL OFFER—Machines on trial. Send, without delay, for circulars and terms. P. ATKINSON, 164 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—For Rev. Zachary Eddy's great work "Immanuel or Life of Christ." One agent sold 12 copies the first hour after receiving sample. Address W. J. HOLLAND & CO., 89 Lombard Block, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell two new [illegible]

[illegible]

Business Chances.

[illegible]

Partners Wanted.

[illegible]

Machinery.

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, JANUARY 26, 1868. NUMBER 208.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday evening at 140.

The present average daily production of the Pennsylvania oil regions is 11,916 barrels.

There are already three candidates for Governor in Georgia under the new constitution when ratified.

The Port Huron & Lake Michigan Railroad Company has mortgaged its road for $1,000,000 to Eastern capitalists, to secure payment for its iron and rolling stock.

Denver City, Colorado, on Monday last, by a vote of 1,310 to 15, decided to subscribe for $200,000 worth of the bonds of the Union Pacific and Denver City Railway.

The New Ulm (Minn.) murder cases, the particulars of which are familiar to our readers, have been on trial for several days at St. Peter's. By reason of the absence of important witnesses, and other causes, the trial progresses very slowly.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson, having failed, a few weeks since, to meet her engagement to lecture at Sterling, Ill., owing to an erroneous time-table, will fill her appointment at the same place on Saturday evening next.

No clue to the perpetrators of the huge robbery at Petroleum Centre, Penn., has yet been obtained, and some of the detectives consider the case nearly hopeless. Mr. Benninghoff's income is said to be $20,000 a month. The unopened safe contained $260,000.

It is thought that the prospects for a large immigration in 1868 are by no means flattering, owing to the depression in business in this country, though, if there should be a prospect of war in Europe, many will come, notwithstanding the uncertainty of getting employment.

The preliminary examination of Captain W. L. Rynerson, charged with the murder of Chief Justice John P. Slough, was concluded in Santa Fe, New Mexico, on the 7th inst., and resulted in the prisoner being remanded to jail without bail, to await trial for murder.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* states that most of the woollen manufacturers that are running in that vicinity are expecting a fair spring trade, as pretty much all the imported goods are used up, and they consider that importations must nearly cease so long as our present low prices in woollens continue.

Strong efforts are being made by government officers in Kentucky to secure a continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau in that State. It is said that since the issuance of the circular hinting at its discontinuance after the 15th of February, the number of outrages upon white Unionists and freedmen has more than doubled.

The Military State Treasurer of Georgia, having secured ten thousand dollars in funds belonging to the State, forthwith turned over the amount to the Reconstruction Convention, and, on Saturday, the members of that body were paid fifty dollars each on the *per diem* account. The balance of the money was reserved for contingent expenses.

The Winona (Minn.) *Democrat* thinks the good fall of solid snow that covers the earth so evenly and compactly in that State, will prove a great protection to winter wheat. Upheavals of the surface by frost are not so common in Minnesota as in the Eastern States, and spring-time finds mother earth as she was when the first snow fell, only in an improved condition.

A Kentucky paper says that there is a man in that State who has no ears. He has not even a hole in his head, save his mouth and nose. Where his ears ought to be, his head is perfectly smooth and bare, except a small warty excrescence. He hears to some extent through his mouth, which he opens when he wishes distinctly to catch a sound.

The famine which recently decimated Orissa has found its counterpart in Algeria, where the poor Arabs are perishing in tens of thousands. The latest foreign papers say that in certain districts the dead bodies of Arabs, men, women and children, who have perished of hunger, are found upon the public highway, just as was the case two years back at Orissa.

The Columbus & Indianapolis Railroad will take possession of the Chicago & Great Eastern Railroad on the 12th of February. The line of the consolidated companies will embrace seven hundred and eighty-eight miles of track, as follows: Chicago & Great Eastern, 231 miles; Indiana Central, 160 miles; Peoria, Logansport & Burlington, 162 miles; Union & Logansport, 93 miles. The machine shops of the new company will be located at Logansport.

Emigration from the Canadian Dominion to the United States has been so large within the past few months that the Canadian authorities manifest signs of alarm. In the Legislative Assembly, at Quebec, on Thursday last, notice of a motion was given that the Committee on Emigration be instructed "to inquire into the primary causes of the emigration of citizens from the Province of Quebec to the United States, and that necessary means be taken to prevent the same."

A paper published at the French Island of Martinique, West Indies, having received two warnings announced to its subscribers that it [illegible]

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Strong Efforts to Secure a Continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The New Movement in Favor of the Admission of Colorado.

Condition of Affairs at the War Department.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

COLORADO.

Citizens of Colorado, now in Washington, held a meeting to-day to consider the subject of the admission of that Territory. Opposition on the part of the citizens has almost entirely ceased, and those here agreed to work in unison to secure a bill of admission. They have prepared a memorial to Congress setting forth a great increase in wealth and population.

Official reports to General Howard, from Kentucky, show that since the circular fixing the time for closing the bureau in that State, the number of outrages upon Union white men and freedmen, as reported by government officers, has more than doubled.

KENTUCKY CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The Committee of Elections have selected Colonel McClurg, of Missouri, to prepare the report of that committee in the case of Hon. Samuel McKee, of Kentucky. It will be ready in about ten days.

To the Associated Press.

THE PRESIDENT SUBORNS STANTON.

The President has called upon General Grant for information called for by Congress which legitimately belongs to the War Department, and ought to have been submitted to Secretary Stanton. General Grant furnished the information, so it related to the military districts in the Southern States. The President [illegible] anything to be issued through the War Department.

THE RUSSIAN PURCHASE.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says: "The appropriation for the purchase of Alaska is still held in abeyance in the Committee of Foreign Relations, at the instance of Secretary Seward, and there seems to be no disposition on the part of the government or committee to take action on it. The cable despatches on the subject cost ten thousand dollars. Russia thinks the United States should pay the bill."

WAYS AND MEANS.

The Committee of Ways and Means are in session, revising the revenue laws, and for two or three days have been discussing the clause relative to taxing tobacco, and this will probably be continued until the middle of the coming week before the subject is entirely disposed of. There is good authority for saying that there will be no reduction of the tax on this article. Members of the committee believe that it will be fully a month yet before the revision is entirely completed.

VISITORS AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—An unusually large number of visitors called at the War Department this morning, and had an interview with Mr. Stanton. Very many of the Senators and Representatives were present. General R. S. Runkle, who is attached to the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky, had a long talk with the Secretary of War in relation to the circular letter of December last, contracting the operations of the bureau in that and other States after next month. A strong effort is being made to have that circular revoked, but no action has yet been taken by the Secretary in the matter.

TREASURY ITEMS.

Fractional currency issued for the week, $[illegible]; amount shipped, $321,176; National Bank notes issued, $6,750; amount in circulation, $[illegible]; fractional currency redeemed and destroyed for the week, $[illegible].

The Third National Bank at Nashville has been designated a depository of public money and financial agent of the United States.

PARDON.

The President has pardoned Godfrey Munch, convicted in New Jersey, in 1866, of counterfeiting fractional currency.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

SENATE.

Not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—Mr. PAINE in the chair—for general debate.

Mr. SITGREAVES discussed the state of the Union from a Christian point of view, attributing the responsibility for the rebellion and its fruits to the spirit of radicalism.

Mr. PRICE, referring to an allusion of Mr. Sitgreaves to the parable of the Prodigal Son, asked him whether he understood the rebels to occupy an analogous position to the Prodigal Son.

Mr. SITGREAVES replied that the great mass of them did.

Mr. PRICE remarked that was all he wanted to know.

Subsequently, at the close of Mr. Sitgreaves' speech,

Mr. PRICE referred to the same subject, and gave his Republican friends warning that if it could be shown that the rebels occupied the same position as the Prodigal Son in the Scriptures, he would bid his political friends farewell, and seek admission into the party which could prove its doctrine from the Scripture. He admitted that the parallel ran down to the Prodigal Son going to the field to herd with swine, but he said it ceased at that point. For if the rebels had been in that position, they would have stolen not only the food intended for the swine, but the whole herd of swine also.

Mr. Price went on to show the difference between the two cases, and was engaged in doing so when the ten minutes allowed him expired. He wanted a few minutes more to finish his illustration, but Mr. ELDRIDGE objected.

Mr. MORRILL spoke on the question of finance. He thought it would be well to postpone the discussion of the question as to the money in which the principal of the national debt should be paid, and give their energies to a wise and earnest effort to make the currency equal in value to gold before a specie payment could be resumed at home. He favored the conversion, as soon as possible, of the six per cent bonds into four per cent, and the fixing of five per cent as the uniform rate of bank interest.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, argued that the Democratic party was responsible for the rebellion and its consequences, and claimed that the government must remain in the hands of loyal men. In the course of his remarks he spoke of men returning to the Democratic party as a dog to his vomit.

Mr. MUNGEN asked Mr. Williams to make a remark on that point.

Mr. WILLIAMS declined to yield.

Mr. MUNGEN then rose to a question of order. The gentleman, he said, was looking in his direction when he made that remark, and he desired to ask whether he meant to say that he (Mungen) who voted the Democratic ticket, that he was a dog. That inference was to be drawn.

The CHAIRMAN overruled the point of order, and Mr. Williams continued his speech. He said that while an army of 200,000 Democrats had joined the Knights of the Golden Circle, another army of them had shouldered their knapsacks and marched to Canada to seek protection under Queen Victoria.

The CHAIRMAN, referring to the point of order made by Mr. Mungen during the remarks of Mr. Williams, said he had understood the point of order to be that as the gentleman from Indiana had been turning to the other side of the House, the gentleman from Ohio was therefore entitled to interrupt him. The Chair had been since informed, however, that the point of order actually made was, that the gentleman from Indiana had used unparliamentary language in speaking of the gentlemen on the other side of the House as dogs. If the Chair had understood the point of order it would certainly have been sustained.

Mr. WILSON, of Ohio, spoke on the question of finance and the national debt. He declared himself in favor of paying the principal of the bonds in lawful money, except where they were specified to be paid in gold. He proposed to issue a hundred millions of dollars in United States notes, to sell at the market price all the surplus gold in the Treasury, and add this fund from time to time to any surplus that could be spared from the Treasury until it would amount to a hundred millions of dollars. The two hundred millions of dollars thus provided should be applied to the redemption of an equal amount of 5-20s, now at the option of the government, the gold interest on which would amount, semi-annually, to six millions. He showed that such a sinking fund would amount, at the end of five years, to $[illegible]; at the end of ten years, to $[illegible]; at the end of twenty years, to $[illegible], being a sum sufficient within a fraction to pay the interest-bearing debt.

Mr. HAWKINS addressed the committee on the subject of individual rights, and on the duty of the government to its citizens, particularly in reference to the claims of citizens of Tennessee against the government arising out of the war.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Jan. 25.

[illegible]

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

[illegible] salaries to members of the Twelfth General Assembly.

Additional bills were presented to provide for reorganizing the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad under the name of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad for the completion of the same from Des Moines to Council Bluffs.

A bill to provide for reimbursing counties which have not received their swamp land indemnity warrants was passed.

In the House bills were introduced for the establishment of a State Reform School; authorizing the counties of Webster and Hamilton to sell certain school lands; for appropriating $4,000 for a Law Department in the State University.

Resolutions were presented to pay individuals the amount of their claims for materials used by the Northern Border Brigade; denouncing the unequal payment of males and females in the same departments and for the same service in schools; declaring it the duty of the United States government to protect naturalized American citizens; approving the action of Congress in restoring Hon. Edwin M. Stanton to the War Department, asking his continuance in that office, and asking Congress to make no more grants of lands for public improvements.

Thus far 176 bills have been introduced into the present term of the Legislature, 114 of which were in the House, and 62 in the Senate.

Senator Traverse, of Davis County, was somewhat injured in the head to-day by the falling of plastering from the ceiling of the committee rooms.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—The Assembly has refused to adopt the Senate joint resolution appointing a committee to investigate the alleged corruption in connection with the Senatorial election, and adopted a substitute providing for an investigation when the charges were supported by an affidavit, which will probably end the matter, although the pamphlet is issued and circulated unmistakably pointing out the parties concerned in the frauds.

THE SOUTH.

Three Candidates for Governor in Georgia Under the New Constitution.

General Meade and the Georgia Convention.

Their Harmonious Action in the Work of Reconstruction.

Collectors Appointed Under the New Tax Ordinance in Mississippi.

Virginia Reconstruction Convention—Report of the Committee on Finance and Taxation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 25.

In the convention to-day, the committee to consider the expediency of memorializing Congress to extend the provisions of the Bankrupt act, reported: First, that a large number of persons in Virginia would not be able, in the limited period, to raise the amount necessary to avail themselves of its benefits. Second, under the provisions of the present law, a large number are deterred from coming under its operation by the stay law of the State. The committee, therefore, prayed its extension and modification so as to relieve the people of Virginia from the present financial troubles. Further, that a committee of the convention be sent to Washington to lay the subject before Congress. The report was adopted.

The first section of the reports of the Committee on Finance and Taxation was adopted. The clauses provide that the city, State and county tax shall be uniform and equal, and that property, real and personal, shall be taxed according to its value.

Pending discussion of the second section, prohibiting the tax on oysters and other natural productions of the water, the convention adjourned.

Proceedings in the Mississippi Reconstruction Convention—Appointment of Collectors under the New Tax Ordinance.

JACKSON, Jan. 25.—In the Constitutional Convention to-day the report of the select committee appointed to wait upon General Gillem and request of him a suspension of the collection of poll tax from 1867 on all persons denied the right of representation, was recommitted.

The convention went into an election for treasurer, as provided for by the tax ordinance.

Mr. Parsons, one of the delegates from Adams County, offered a resolution, which was adopted, that no delegate recommending a collector to this convention for his county, shall receive any compensation for his services in the convention until a sufficient amount has been collected in said county to pay said services, provided on investigation it be found that said collector is an irresponsible person.

The convention proceeded to appoint collectors for each county as were proposed to nominate, and of the thirty-two appointed only one is colored.

Hons. W. L. Sharkey, E. Myerger and A. H. Handy, have been appointed to represent the Democratic party of Mississippi in the Democratic National Convention.

Georgia Reconstruction Convention—Partial Payment of the Members—General Grant Applied to for a Loan.

ATLANTA, Jan. 25.—The convention to-day voted $20 to each member out of the $1,000 received yesterday. The balance was reserved for incidental expenses.

Four of the additional sections of the Bill of Rights, none of which are of an important nature, were adopted.

The Committee on Finance reported that they had had an interview with General Meade, and the General has applied to General Grant for a loan of a sufficient amount of the funds sent by the State of Georgia to pay its indebtedness to the government on the Western & Atlantic Railway, to defray all expenses of the convention, and that General Grant accepts the proposition of the convention, so far as his power extends, and will answer definitely to-day. Should this proposition fail, he will direct Governor Jenkins immediately to ascertain upon what terms the money can be procured from parties in Savannah.

A resolution was adopted approving of the plan of the committee for procuring money.

Three candidates for Governor under the new constitution, if ratified, are announced.

Arkansas Reconstruction Convention.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 25.—The *Appeal's* Little Rock special to-day says: In the Arkansas Convention the *per diem* question was reconsidered and amended, allowing six dollars per day and thirty cents mileage each way, which was adopted.

Mr. Hodges' resolution memorializing Congress to amend the Bankrupt law, making it only necessary to file a schedule, &c., in the Clerk's office, and get a release, was adopted.

Mr. Hodges was appointed messenger to confer with the commanding General relative to drawing money from the State Treasury.

After lengthy speeches the majority report in regard to the contested seats for Ashley County was adopted. The resolution declares that frauds were used to elect Norman and Moon, and declares Ashley County to be in a state of lawlessness. Norman and Moon denounced the statement as false.

After an excited debate, adjourned till Monday.

The Reconstruction Test Case in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Jan. 25.—The *habeas corpus* case before Judge Underwood, to test the constitutionality of the Reconstruction act, was to-day adjourned until Wednesday. The Commandant of Libby Prison produced the prisoner, and made return that he was held by order of General Schofield, under the authority of the Reconstruction acts. The prisoner was represented by four prominent lawyers, all members of the Conservative State Central Committee, which body brings the case up with the intention of carrying it to the Supreme Court.

Slow Progress in the North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, Jan. 25.—The convention has been in session four weeks, but as yet have made no report on the constitution.

But little was done to-day. Mr. Congdon, of Central County, proposed an ordinance to the following effect: That the convention has the right to declare, and does hereby declare, that all laws passed and acts done by previous Legislatures and conventions in this State, are null and void, and shall remain so until the meeting of the next General Assembly, except those laws relating to marriage.

Petition to Congress from the Louisiana Convention.

[illegible]

Debate on the Franchise Article in the Louisiana Convention.

[illegible]

THE FAR WEST.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

EUROPE.

The Foreign Policy of the Russian Government.

Another Uprising Threatened in Northern Spain.

Continued Arrests of Fenians Throughout Great Britain.

Progress of the Abyssinian Expedition.

Recent Action of the American Congress Criticised by the British Press.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

ADVICES FROM ABYSSINIA.

A despatch from Zoulla, Abyssinia, 14th instant, says: [illegible] at the British Expeditionary Post No. 1, in the line of march from Annesley Bay, from the headquarters at Zeref of Post No. 2, that King Theodore is in camp in a position situated between Vadela and Dalanta, near the palace at Magdala, where it is presumed all the captives are at present held. The native rebel chiefs have drawn their forces in his front, and, by their hostile attitude, aid the operations of the English. The powerful Wagshum of Governor Gobazye, or Gobazyee, of Tigre, is also near. He is friendly to the foreigners, and has sent a message to this effect to Major General Napier, the British Commander-in-Chief. Napier will probably advance from Zeref to Umtalla, which will be designated as English Post No. 3. A fight will occur soon, perhaps before the English march over ground lying between Zenet and Umtalla.

FENIANS NOT YET ROOTED OUT.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The excitement occasioned by the Fenian movements still continues. The authorities are exceedingly wakeful, and arrests are made daily. Michael Dangh was captured last evening while in the act of posting a hand-bill on the Mansion House. Information having reached the government that Thomas Simon, Sheriff of the Island of Alderney, was identified with the Fenians, he was yesterday promptly apprehended, and sent to prison to await trial.

JOHN BULL DON'T LIKE IT.

Considerable feeling has been created by the recent resolutions of the United States House of Representatives declaring the sympathy of the nation with the Fenians. The journals of London have editorials on this subject, and severely criticise the unfriendly feeling towards England.

AN ABSURD RUMOR.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

A rumor is current in different parts of the continent, and has even been extensively printed, to the effect that the Prussian Government has secured the use of the United States navy in case of war.

[illegible]

France.

[illegible]

Austria.

[illegible]

Russia.

[illegible]

Spain.

[illegible]

Denmark.

[illegible]

KANSAS.

[illegible]

DISASTERS.

[illegible]

His handkerchief, then jumped off the wharf. He is supposed to have been insane.

CRIME.

Fearful Tragedy at Warren, Ohio—A Man Attempts to Murder his Divorced Wife and Afterwards Commits Suicide.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WARREN, O., Jan. 25.

About 6:30 yesterday afternoon a man by the name of Chas. Frese, visited the house of his wife's mother in this city for the purpose, as was supposed, of conversing with his wife, who has been separated for some time from him, owing to his extreme intemperance and cruelty. Frese demanded a private interview, which after a little delay was granted. No sooner had they entered a separate apartment than he pounced upon her, and stabbed her in several places. Supposing he had killed her, he escaped a few rods from the house, when with the same instrument he first attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat, but failing to do this in this manner, he made eight or ten blows at his heart, the last of which penetrated the base of the heart, producing instant death. Mrs. Frese, although severely stabbed in several places, will probably recover.

Crime in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—John Riley, alias Thompson, arrested in Chicago as the supposed murderer of Officer O'Brien, was before the Court to-day, and proving not to be the man was discharged, though he was subsequently committed for a supposed robbery in Venango County, Pa.

V. E. Baker, defaulting teller of the Tradesmen's Bank, has been held for trial in the United States Court.

Henry Ellas, the real proprietor of the gift enterprise of Clark, Webster & Co., has been arrested and held for trial.

A daring attempt at highway robbery occurred in the town of New Lots, in the outskirts of Brooklyn, last evening. Though the intended victim [illegible] was shot in the head and badly wounded, no booty was obtained.

WEST INDIES.

The Island of St. Thomas—Earthquake Shocks—The Rebellion in Venezuela.

HAVANA, Jan. 24.—The steamer Pelayo, from St. Thomas, January 19, has arrived. The transfer of the island has not yet been completed.

Advices from Barbadoes to the 9th report that the new sugar crop would commence to come in early in February.

Dates from Antigua say to the 14th. The shocks of earthquake since the 20th [illegible] have been constant.

The news from Venezuela to the 7th reports that the rebellion was increasing. The government troops were beaten, and retired to Caracas. General Pulgar was arrested at Caracas. The municipal conspirators against Falcon had disappeared.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

Sales of Ale, Beer and Porter in this District During 1867.

The following table, compiled from the books of the Collector of Internal Revenue of this district, shows the number of barrels of beer, ale and porter sold by the several brewers of this city during the year ending December 31, 1867. The number of barrels of the same beverages made by the same parties during the same time cannot at present be correctly obtained. The figures given below, however, are fully as valuable, as they show the actual consumption of malt liquors during the time specified. The government derived a revenue of $[illegible] from the sales:

Name of Firm.	Beer.	Ale.	Porter.
Seipp & Lehman	[illegible]		
Lill's Chicago Brewing Co.	[illegible]	31,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
John A. Huck	[illegible]		
M. B. Miller & Bro.	[illegible]		
Sands' Ale Brewing Co.		[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

DEATH OF WESLEY MUNGER, ESQ.

[illegible]

The Chicago Post-Office.

[illegible]

THE POLICE INVESTIGATION.

The Committee Again in Secret Session.

Surmises of a Gambler Concerning a Police Commissioner.

An Amicable Settlement in the Tiger's Den.

How to Recover Stolen Jewelry.

The committee of the Common Council, appointed to investigate charges against the police, met again, on Saturday evening, to prosecute their secretly secret labors. The proof that they were as secret as ever is given in the following almost verbatim report of the proceedings. The committee seem to be possessed with the idea that the Circuit Court-room must be the place where the eavesdropping is heard, and several raids were made in that direction and the room cleared of sundry innocent-looking individuals, thus blocking that valuable source of information.

In the ante room a considerable number of persons were gathered—witnesses, reporters, and detectives—who also paid their respects from time to time to the outer hall, without any very brilliant success.

The meeting was commenced by a discussion in regard to the power of the committee to summon witnesses. It was finally decided, by the votes of all except Alderman D'Wolf, to refer the question to Judge Wilson.

The somewhat exasperating question of admitting reporters to the sessions—humorously called secret—was again taken up, when it appeared that a change had come over some of the committee, the vote being almost unanimous in favor of abolishing the useless farce of secrecy. Alderman Shimp complained that his speeches had been garbled in the mysteriously gathered reports, and that the German papers had abused him on the strength thereof, and he wanted to be set right before them. It was finally concluded that as the meeting was unimportant and the Common Council would decide upon the matter on Monday, not to receive the cards of the gentlemen of the press that evening.

The witnesses, nearly a dozen in number, were then summoned in turn, and the investigation went smoothly on. Most of the witnesses did not know anything about presents to the police. One person testified that he had lost $2,000 worth of property, and on applying to Officer Kinney was told that he must have $[illegible] if he undertook it. It did not appear that the policeman was authorized by his superiors to make this statement, or that he got the money.

CONRAD FOLZ.

The first witness examined was Jailor Conrad Folz, who was called in order to ascertain the correctness of some of the statements made at the previous meeting by Ida Stockton. He was examined by Alderman Shimp, and testified, by reference to his record, that Ida Stockton was committed to his custody in 1863 on an order of United States Commissioner Hoyne, and was released on the order of the same officer. He was absent on both occasions, and knew nothing as to the reasons of her incarceration or release. Prisoners committed by United States officers were only under his control for purposes of safe-keeping. He also said that he did not know any detective named Moran—the one referred to by Mrs. Stockton—nor did he know anything about the case of a woman named Jones.

BRIDGET DAVIS.

He was dismissed and Bridget Davis, sometimes called Molly Adams, was sworn and examined. She is the woman whom Mrs. Stockton said was secure from arrest at all times. She said that last August she had given to Officer Callahan a couple of pictures worth $15. She had not at any time paid anything to secure protection, so far from that, she had been arrested [illegible]

[illegible]

LATEST MARKET NEWS.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

The Skating Season.

Great Western Skating Park.

Something New on Ice!

[illegible]

Educational.

KEMPER HALL.

[illegible]

General Notices.

GYMNASIUM.

[illegible]

Dry Goods.

LOWPRICES

OUR

SACRIFICING

PRICES

CONTINUE

FOR

FIVE DAYS LONGER.

F. N. HAMLIN & CO.

105 & 107 Lake-st.

THE BALANCE

OF OUR

Cotton Goods,

AND

LINENS,

TO BE CLOSED

AT

OLD PRICES

F. N. HAMLIN & CO.,

105 & 107 Lake-st.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

Musical Instruments.

THE BURDETT ORGANS,

With Carpenter's "Improved Vox Humana" and "Burdett's Harmonic Celeste," are creating an immense sensation in the musical world. By means of these improvements the most delightful musical effects are produced at the will of the performer. Price $100 to $1,500. Illustrated catalogue now ready.

LYON & HEALY,

General Agents for the Manufacturers,

Clark and Washington-sts., Chicago.

Real Estate.

HYDE PARK.

We make a Specialty of Hyde Park Property.

We have several new houses on very desirable lots, ranging in price from $3,000 to $20,000, on long time. Also choice building property by the acre or in lots.

Now is the Time to Buy,

As Lake Shore property will advance greatly in the spring.

GEO. W. WAITE & SON,

122 LaSalle-st., Room 31.

A RARE CHANCE.

BY LOOMIS, POTWIN & SMITH,

Real Estate Brokers, 123 Dearborn-st.,

1,280 acres of land within a mile of the flourishing city of Council Grove, Kansas, to exchange for real estate in this city, or for a stock of dry goods or clothing. Anyone wishing to close out quick at low figures and get $10,000 or $15,000 cash will please call on us at once.

Financial.

HOLDERS OF CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY'S Ten Per Cent

Second Mortgage Bonds

Will receive Par and Accrued Interest thereon by presenting the same to A. L. Pritchard, Treasurer Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, No. 57 Broadway, New York, on or before February 1, 1868. Interest will cease on this issue of Bonds from and after February 1, 1868.

H. W. BLODGETT,

Prest. C. & Mil. R. Co.

Cosmetics.

T. FELIX GOURAUD'S

ORIENTAL CREAM,

The Most Elegant and Delicate Preparation for the SKIN yet produced.

For sale, at Wholesale or Retail, by

Mrs. H. E. STOUGHTON, 100 State-st., Chicago,

AGENT FOR ILLINOIS.

Wanted.

WANTED—

From to eight hundred acres of Prairie land, either in Floyd, Mitchell or Franklin counties, Iowa, for which I will pay a fair price in cash or city property.

PETER SHIMP,

[illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT.

Fine Basements, under Amidon's Hat Store, Corner Wabash-av. and Washington-st.

Also, the dwelling adjoining lot on Wabash-av. Apply at Amidon's Hat Establishment.

Lotteries.

LOTTERY—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

[illegible]

Medical.

DR. C. PHILLIPS BROWN'S ACACIAN BALSAM [illegible]

Dry Goods.

LADIES OF CHICAGO!

We are selling out our entire stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, to retire from business, at such low prices as to insure us the disposal of our immense stock within 30 days. Do not miss this opportunity.

SHOENFELD BROS.,

Ehlich's Block, 35 and 37 North North Clark-st., corner Kinzie.

Dentistry.

GEO. B. SANFORD,

DENTIST.

102 Washington-st.,

Will insert Teeth on the Vulcanite or Rubber Base at from $10 to $20, and warrant the work to be as perfect as can be obtained elsewhere at any price. Nitrous Oxide Gas administered, and Teeth extracted without pain. Also, filling performed by an experienced and skilful operator.

GEO. B. SANFORD, Dentist,

102 Washington-st., near Clark, Chicago, Illinois.

Insurance.

Ætna Life Ins. Co.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Assets, over	$6,000,000
Receipts for 1867	$5,131,271
Policies issued in 1867	15,880

Dividend Fifty per cent.

Experienced Agents and Canvassers wanted, for city and country, with whom liberal arrangements will be made.

SAM'L E. RAYMOND, Gen'l Agent,

Ætna Building, 86 LaSalle-st.

Printing.

P. L. HANSCOM & CO.,

COMMERCIAL JOB PRINTERS

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

GUMMED AND CUT LABELS,

Respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they are in complete running order again, with EVERYTHING NEW, OF THE LATEST STYLE AND BEST MANUFACTURE.

P. L. HANSCOM & CO.,

128 & 130 LaSalle-st., Office Room 13.

Elastic Sponge.

MATTRESSES, PILLOWS & CUSHIONS, UPHOLSTERY SPONGE BY THE BALE.

WESTERN ELASTIC SPONGE CO.,

192 and 194 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

720 North Fifth-st., St. Louis, Mo.

78 Griswold-st., Detroit, Mich.

And for sale by all Leading Furniture and Bedding Dealers throughout the West.

Hardware.

"To the Public."

We beg to assure our friends and the public generally that the destruction by fire of our stock of goods and store, 197 Lake-st., on the night of the 18th inst., will in no way interfere with our filling current orders as promptly as heretofore. Our large storehouse in the rear of 211 Randolph-st. was not injured, and we are daily receiving fresh invoices of

Iron, Steel, Nails,

HEAVY HARDWARE,

Wagonmakers' Stock, &c.

We shall have, in time for early spring trade, our usual full line of standard Agricultural Tools, and can give additional inducements to parties buying here for spring delivery. We invite close buyers to examine our goods and prices before buying elsewhere.

STARKEY, BEATTY & CO.,

247 South Water-st.

Valentines.

GO TO

KIDDER & CO., 64 Lake-st.,

FOR

VALENTINES

AT WHOLESALE.

VALENTINES.

WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE INVOICE OF VALENTINES, IN LOTS OF

$5, $10, $15, $25, $50, $100,

Which we offer Low at Wholesale.

The Stock is from the four leading manufacturers, and dealers will find it to their advantage to give us a call or send for price list.

C. S. BALDWIN & BRO., 119 to 129 Monroe-st.

Proposals.

To Contractors.

OFFICE ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., January 17, 1868.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., February 4th, 1868, for all the carpenter work for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, to be erected at Normal, Illinois, including hardware, lumber, painting and glazing. The lumber will be furnished by the Building Committee, [illegible] delivered on grounds; balance must be hauled by the contractor from the lumber yard of Messrs. Watkins & Wilson, of Bloomington, to the site of the building.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the above named office until 12 o'clock m., February 4th, 1868, for the plumber's work for said building. Also, for the cast iron work. Also, for heating apparatus, and for plastering the building. The lath will be furnished by the Building Committee. Proposals for plastering must be made by the yard.

Plans, specifications and detail drawings for all the work may be examined at the office of Messrs. Bullard & Bilger, Architects and Superintendents, Springfield, Illinois, or at the office of Messrs. Watkins & Wilson, Bloomington, Illinois, where, also, all necessary information may be obtained.

The Committee reserve the right to reject all bids, if deemed best for the interest of the State.

JAMES A. WILLARD,

JOSEPH W. KING,

JOHN H. SNYDER,

Building Committee.

Bounty.

BOUNTY DECISION.

By a late decision of the Court of Claims, soldiers who enlisted prior to July 22, 1861, and were discharged on certificate of disability before serving two years, are now entitled to $100 bounty. Call on or address

DICKERSON & WEBSTER,

Real Estate and Claim Agents,

98 Washington-st., Chicago.

NEW BOUNTY DECISION.

The U. S. Court of Claims has decided that soldiers who enlisted before July 22, 1861, discharged for disability before expiration of term, are entitled to $100. Apply to

ISAAC R. HITT & CO.,

Real Estate Agents and Attorneys,

63 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

Storage.

STORAGE.

Flour, Pork, Lard, or other goods, in the loft or cellar of the fine Fire-proof Brick Store, No. 170 Randolph-st., can be had. Insurance low. Apply to

DICKERSON & SHERMAN,

170 Randolph-st.

Dissolution Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The firm of CHAS. H. RICE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chicago, Jan. 20, 1868. CHAS. H. RICE & CO.

GODFREY, RICE & CO.,

(Successors to C. H. Rice & Co.,)

Produce Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in Grain, Flour and Provisions,

211 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

E. B. GODFREY. RICE BROTHERS, Milwaukee.

Removal.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed his General EUROPEAN AND CALIFORNIAN

STEAMSHIP & EXCHANGE AGENCY

From 52 Dearborn-st. to

Southeast Corner of LaSalle and Madison-sts.,

(LAKE BASEMENT), CHICAGO.

JAS. WARRACK,

General Agent.

For Sale.

GRAIN ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

Two Grain Elevators for sale, situated on C., B. & Q. Railroad. Both located at splendid grain points, and are doing a large business. Address LOCK BOX 218, Ottawa.

WOOD! WOOD!!

1,000 Cords of Good Dry Beech Wood at $7 per cord.

[illegible]

The Tribune

SUNDAY, JANUARY 31, 1869.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails.

THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

TERMS

TO SUBSCRIBERS BY MAIL.

The Daily Edition, per year	$12.00
The Tri-Weekly Edition, per year	6.00
The Weekly Edition, per year	2.00

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily, delivered in city, per quarter	$3.25
The Daily, delivered in city, per week	25

Remittances may be made either by Draft, Express, Post Office Order, or in registered letters at our risk.

Address, THE TRIBUNE COMPANY.
Chicago, Ill.

Lake Park and the Harbor Bill.

We publish elsewhere a letter from Alderman Wicker, vindicating his course in the Council in reference to Lake Park, and the harbor bill. We do not see that Mr. Wicker needs any other vindication than his acts afford. He has joined with two other Aldermen in the presenting a report in favor of selling a small tract of land, which is now unoccupied and useless, to three railroad companies, at its actual value to be hereafter determined. And inasmuch as the city has no title to the land proposed to be sold, he suggests that it shall take some steps to secure a title to it and also to certain other property similarly situated.

Of course people may honestly differ as to the propriety of selling any of the submerged land to the railroads. This is a question of expediency, to be determined by a variety of considerations, such as the price to be paid for it, the views of the adjoining property holders, and the views of the whole people, so far as they can be ascertained. Mr. Wicker may have one opinion on this question and any other Alderman or citizen may have another. But as to the expediency of acquiring for the city the title to the lake front, or what there is left of it, before it shall be seized by private individuals and corporations, we hold that there cannot be an honest difference of opinion. *If the city fails to secure it now it will never have the opportunity again.* Any person who opposes the attempt to obtain it for the public renders himself liable to the suspicion of desiring to obtain it for purposes of private gain. And if the people of Chicago are so listless that they will not move in the matter, after the warnings they have received, they will deserve to lose it!

The particular form or kind of legislation that may be best adapted to accomplish the end, is not now in dispute. That may be left to lawyers who are familiar with the questions of riparian and maritime rights. One thing is well known to every person who has looked into the subject, and that is that the city does not own one inch of the ground beyond the water's edge, not even that which was formerly submerged, but has since been filled up and converted into dry land. The railroads, which are now negotiating with the city, could negotiate elsewhere for less money, and obtain a better title. They would probably do so if the good will of the people of Chicago were not an element of some importance in the bargain, having to them an actual commercial value.

The title to Lake Park itself, the strip of dry land lying east of Michigan avenue, between Madison street and Park row, is at least uncertain. Our readers are somewhat familiar with its history. Hence, it is unnecessary to recount it now. Surely, no one can honestly object to having the title perfected in the city.

It is urged, in opposition to the bill pending before the Council, that the property and franchises will be safer, if left lying around loose, than they would be if secured to the city. It is manifestly useless to argue such a question. It is like saying that a bag of gold will be safer if left in the middle of the street than if locked up in a bank vault, or that a fat sheep will be safer if left to the hospitality of a pack of wolves than if secured in the farmer's fold. Somebody will get that property before two years roll around. The only question before the Council and the public is whether the city, or a company of private speculators, shall be the owner.

The Currency Juggle.

About the year 1833 England was suffering from stagnation in trade, resulting from large over-production and wild speculations. Labor was out of employment, and the whole country groaning under hard times and heavy indebtedness. Among the various measures of relief suggested by men who were supposed to possess more than ordinary skill in the treatment of such diseases, the one most urgently pressed as a panacea for all its ills, was an expansion of the paper currency. This measure was advocated before the English people by the same reasoning that is employed among us at the present time. It was said, then, that, so far as the public creditors were concerned, they had paid for government bonds in a depreciated currency, and it was simply justice to pay them back in the same stuff; that they had no right to expect to be paid in currency worth more than that which they had loaned to the government, and that to pay them so was to perpetrate a gross injustice on the people. It was exactly the same argument as is employed to-day in defence of the right to pay off all our bonds in greenbacks. John Stuart Mill, then a young man, but already an intellectual athlete, wrote an article for *Tait's Magazine*, in which he pulverized the scheme, from every point of view, moral, economical and otherwise. He did not hesitate to denounce it in the plainest terms, as "robbery," "knavery," "fraud," and "fallacy." He held it up to public scorn and contempt, and assailed it and its authors in a strain of the severest sarcasm, and the most logical invective. "To deliberate on such "a question," he wrote, "is as if a private "person were to deliberate whether he "should pick a pocket." This is, in one sentence, the opinion which the best men of the time held of the morality of paying all public creditors in irredeemable and depreciated currency. They held it to be only one form of grand larceny, and as justly a Penitentiary offence as picking pockets.

The other argument adduced in support of a larger issue of paper money at that day was precisely the same as that which demagogues are now using among us to mislead and rob the people. The scoundrels of that day said: "The large increase "of the circulating medium does not merely diminish the pressure of taxes and "debts and other fixed charges, but gives "employment to labor, and that to an indefinite extent, and if you want to collect the largest taxes and cause the least "grumbling, and have every workingman "constantly employed at the highest "wages, you need only flood the country "with paper money." This same knave's cry is raised in our own midst by the Pendleton Democracy, when, if they know anything at all about the consequences of overflowing the channels of trade with paper money, they know that it is one of the surest means ever devised for overwhelming the country with taxation, piling upon it burdens too heavy to be borne, shutting up against the laborer every avenue to employment, reducing his wages lower and lower until they reach the starvation point, putting an end to all enterprise, trade or commerce, and ending at last in distress, bankruptcy and ruin, widespread and universal. Said Webster: Paper money "is the most ingenious expedient ever "devised for fertilizing the rich man's "field with the sweat of the poor man's "brow." The whole thing is an illusion and a cheat, or, as Mill calls it, a "currency juggle." Yet it is just the kind of fraud that suits the purposes of demagogues like Pendleton. It is a trap carefully concealed and admirably baited to catch fools, who, Mr. Pendleton imagines, constitute the majority of the Democratic party.

Men of honesty and common sense will not fail to detect the sharp claws and teeth hidden beneath the bait. Says Mill: "With such an over-issue of paper, "business would cease, pecuniary transactions would shortly come to an end; "in a few months we should be in a state "of barter. No one in his senses would "take this money for anything unless he "were sure of being able to lay it out before the next day. Every one would estimate his possessions, not by pounds sterling, but by sheep and oxen, as in the patriarchal times." And as to an increase of paper, and the high prices that are sure to follow it, making "increased consumption," "increased demand," and thereby giving a stimulus to production, he says, "As if it were any "increase of demand for bread to have "two bits of paper to give for a loaf instead of one. As if being able to sell a "pair of shoes for two rags instead of one, "when each rag is worth only half as "much, were any additional inducement "to the production of shoes!"

The Election in Alabama.

The Democratic party in Alabama has been holding a session in Montgomery, to consider what course should be adopted at the election on the 4th and 5th of February, upon the ratification of the proposed constitution. At first the Democratic party claimed that they had a majority of the votes of the State, and would therefore vote down the constitution; but, upon a careful consideration of the facts, they have decided that the best policy is not to vote at all, because, as the law now stands, they will thereby secure, in addition to their own vote, the votes of all those who from any cause may not be able to attend at the polls on the days of election. The Democratic Convention, therefore, issued an address to the people, depicting the horrors that will ensue in case "the eight millions of whites at the "South shall be made subject to the "four millions of blacks;" and as a means of arresting this evil, they urge that the "white majority" shall abstain from voting.

There was a bill introduced into Congress in the early part of the session, proposing to amend the law in regard to what should be considered a majority in these Southern elections. There is no provision in any State law or constitution which requires that a question submitted to the popular vote, to be ratified, must be approved by a majority of all the voters in the State; such a requirement is unknown to the theory of our government. All that is required is that a majority of those voting shall determine the election. There never was greater injustice than the adoption of this extraordinary rule in the elections under the Reconstruction acts. Assuming as a low estimate that twenty per cent of the lawful voters of a State do not vote, even at an exciting election, it follows that, in order to carry the constitution, it will require not only a majority of all those who, under any circumstances, would have voted, but, also, an additional number of votes to make up for those who, friendly to the constitution, may, from any cause, be absent from the polls on election day.

It is too late for Congress to pass that law with respect to the pending election in Alabama; but there will be similar elections to take place in other States within the next six months, and it is offering a premium to the contumacy of the rebels to permit them, by not voting, to exercise a greater power than they could by voting. Congress should pass the amendatory law, and leave the elections in those States to be decided—as the elections in all the other States have always been decided—by the majority of those voting at them. In that case we will hear no more of the rebel refusals to vote at the polls "with the creatures of an usurping Congress."

Walrussia.

The Hon. John Baker, of Illinois, made a speech in Congress on the 18th, adverse to the purchase of Russian America, for which he deserves the thanks of the country. The only support given to this appropriation at the present time, is derived from the fact that the treaty has been ratified by the Senate, and the frozen country actually delivered to the United States.

To those who hold that the House of Representatives is bound and committed by the action of the President and Senate, it is a sufficient answer to say that, under such a construction of the constitution, the President and Senate may appropriate all the money now in the Treasury, and all that may ever be there hereafter, in the purchase of foreign territory, or in donations to foreign powers, and that the branch of the government expressly charged with the control of the public funds (the House of Representatives), will be powerless to restrain them. Mr. Baker quotes a decision on this point by Chief Justice Marshall. In the case of Foster *vs.* Neilson, 2 Peters, page 253, he said:

> "Our constitution declares a treaty to be the law of the land. It is consequently to be regarded in courts of justice as equivalent to an act of the Legislature, whenever it operates of itself, without the aid of any legislative provision. But when the terms of the stipulation import a contract, when either of the parties engages to perform a particular act, the treaty addresses itself to the political, not the judicial, department, and the Legislature must execute the contract before it can become a rule for the court."—

That is, before it becomes the supreme law of the land, for the moment it becomes such it of course addresses itself to and is binding upon the court.

In the discussion of the other branch of the subject—the expediency of making the purchase—Mr. Baker was very effective. He forcibly described the difference between the natural and healthy growth and expansion of the nation, and a forced and unnatural enlargement, caused by gormandizing foreign territory which it cannot digest.

The state of the public finances inexorably forbid the expenditure of seven millions of dollars for any purpose not presently essential to the national honor. The United States are in no need of additional territory. We need to civilize what we have, rather than to spend our money for more. And even if we were in the market as buyers of real estate, there is not another piece of ground on the uninhabitable globe so worthless, so vexatious, so full of all unpleasantness as Walrussia. Let Congress make a decent appropriation to the Emperor of Russia to pay him for his trouble and chagrin in resuming possession of the country, and recall General Davis and his starving troops, and leave the enterprising liquor dealers of Sitka to get home as best they can.

The Boston Commercial Convention.

It is the prevailing belief that in the forthcoming Boston Commercial Convention a movement will be initiated to renew the Reciprocity Treaty with British North America. It is probable, indeed, that this is the prime object and purpose of the convention. New England, which took so active and effective a part in repealing the treaty, has been the worst sufferer by its abrogation. She has lost not only the cheap wool, lumber, coal, provisions and breadstuffs which she formerly obtained from the Provinces, but one of the best markets for her manufactured goods. She has taken a practical lesson in the beauties of a protective tariff, and she is so little enamored with its workings, that she desires to renew the treaty as soon as practicable.

We trust that the delegates from the West will unanimously oppose such a renewal. Free trade around the edges and a tremendous tariff in the centre of the country is not the entertainment to which we care to be invited. If New England wishes now to relax the protective system which she has so stubbornly and foolishly maintained, she will find some people in this section of the Union ready to go with her in a general measure for that purpose, but not one man, we trust, who will consent to cut a hole in the shoe where her corns are pinched and leave our bunions to ache as badly as ever.

☞ A bill has been introduced in one branch of the New York Legislature for the appointment by the Governor of a "Board of Seven Censors" for the examination of all candidates for the degrees of "Physician and Surgeon," and "Physician." The certificate of this board is hereafter to be the only authority to practice medicine or surgery in that State. The bill excludes from the examination by the Censors any inquiry upon therapeutics; which, we suppose, is to obviate the question involved in the application of remedies by the various schools. While it does this it may also result in the licensing of physicians utterly ignorant of therapeutics—a branch of medical science in which most patients expect their doctors to know something.

This bill, if it becomes a law, will destroy the business of the medical colleges, so far as they manufacture doctors, and give a monopoly of that trade to the "Censors." The medical profession in New York protest against the bill, which has, we think, very little chance of becoming a law. The number of degrees issued every year by the medical colleges is very large. The gentlemen thus commissioned scatter all over the country to kill or cure. During the war, most of the graduates followed the army, but now they settle down at home. We do not know how the evil of commissioning men who are not qualified by nature or education for the profession, can be legally remedied. The only way is, perhaps, to leave every person free to try his hand at medicine, and let the public separate the competent from the incompetent, the physicians from the quacks.

English Liberals and Irish Fenians.

The English Liberals have almost without reserve become the advocates of Irish reform. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Hughes have made the passage of a reform bill for Ireland, which shall be even more liberal than the one which has produced a revolution in England, the condition of their future success. Acknowledging all the painful remembrances which Irishmen may reasonably have of the sufferings of their ancestors and the facts of their present unfortunate condition, acknowledging that after six hundred years of political connection there has been no union in heart or spirit, and that Ireland is little else than a colony suffering from the evils of the domination and misrule of a foreign oligarchy, the English Liberals have pledged themselves to raise Ireland to the dignity of perfect political freedom and the sense of responsibility connected with it, or to acknowledge their own good cause defeated if they fail. The position taken by English Liberals is of a nature to win the respect and hearty co-operation of every friend of Ireland. English democracy and Irish patriots have a common cause, and Ireland has excited the sympathy of this country in a somewhat greater degree only because the reign of injustice has been longer and more intense. The party which has thus made the cause of liberty and justice in Ireland its own is the party which controls the future of England. The Derby Ministry may not meet the proposal for reform in the spirit of liberality or conciliation, but the days of Tory government are numbered. It is conceded by the Conservative party that the next general election will place the omnipotence of Parliament in the hands of the workingmen of England. In view of these facts the only prudent and patriotic course for the friends of Ireland, by whatever peculiar name they may be known, seems to be to accept the leadership of the Liberal party in England. There is some reason to fear that Irishmen will refuse the proffered services of those who seek for them all that they have ever asked themselves, and in whose hands are the destinies in England. The Tory journals do not conceal their hopes of a rupture between the Liberals of Ireland and England. We do not see how Ireland could aid her enemies more than by refusing an alliance with her best and strongest friends. We have repeatedly counselled the Irish of this country that they should do nothing to encourage the false hope of those who think that the aims of democracy in the two islands are not the same. It may be a pleasant enthusiasm to labor for the establishment of an "Irish Republic," but there never can be a republic in Ireland while England is a monarchy. If a republic in Ireland is the sole end to be desired, prudence dictates that it can only be attained by the aid of the English Liberals. To refuse, or to cause the disruption of the present alliance, is to acknowledge that Irishmen hate England more than they love liberty, that their cause is not so much the cause of humanity and equal justice as it is hostility to British domination. This country sympathizes with Ireland because it has struggled for liberty. We counsel Irishmen not to disappoint their best friends.

It will be a very unwise policy for Irishmen to cause the disruption of the Liberal coalition and await their "opportunity" in some future complication. Their opportunity is now. By earnest co-operation there is every reason to believe that they may share the control of the government with the freemen of England, and certainly the cause of liberty and impartial justice is higher and nobler than the traditions of a clan. Let Irishmen seek justice and liberty for Ireland, rather than Ireland for the Irish.

☞ James Gordon Bennett, Jr., having thoroughly demonstrated that he could not edit the New York *Herald*, is now, according to the Charleston *News*, at the head of a company of Philadelphia capitalists, formed for the cultivation of lands in the South. If the ability to disperse the largest amount of capital, in the shortest space of time, with the smallest returns, fits a man for a residence in South Carolina, Mr. Bennett, Jr., is well qualified to shine in the Palmetto State.

☞ Despatches from Cuba state that "an action brought at Santiago against a lady who was an author of an article on a new system of taxation, resulted in her being fined $300, and a bare escape from imprisonment." If, in this country, the authors of new systems of taxation and currency were to be fined in such amounts the revenues therefrom would be so large as to render other taxation wholly needless.

☞ Colonel Capron, the newly appointed Commissioner of Agriculture, is conducting himself unaccountably. He has sent in estimates for his department for the ensuing year, calling for $100,000 less than the expenses of the present year. This is an unheard of proceeding. We have but little hope that it will prevail. The oldest inhabitant of Washington cannot find a precedent for it.

MAGAZINE LITERATURE.

The Periodicals for February.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE.

Putnam's Magazine for February is hardly up to the standard of excellence displayed in the first number. The contents are: "Too True," a novel, chapters III. and IV.; "Broadway;" "Dante and his Latest Translators;" "Diary of James Fenimore Cooper;" "A Talk with our Next President;" "The Mystery of the Gilded Cameo;" "Illum Fuit;" "The Coming Revolution in England;" "Making the Most of Oneself;" "Life in Great Cities—Rome;" "Republic of Elsewhere;" "A Sea View;" "The Venus of Milo;" "Fitz Greene Halleck, with portrait;" "The Outcast;" "Monthly Chronicle of Occurrences;" "Literature;" "Fine Arts;" "Table Talk."

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

The second number of the new Philadelphia magazine, unlike *Putnam's*, shows a marked improvement, both in reading matter and typography. The titles of papers are as follows: "Dallas Galbraith," an American novel—II.; "Looking Seaward," a very pretty poem; "Life and its Enigmas;" "The Christian Commission;" "Love on the Ohio," rather weak; "European Affairs—The Roman Question—Fenianism," rumor says, written by Louis Blanc; an historical sketch and dramatic criticism of "Ristori" as Marie-Antoinette, written with a very enthusiastic pen; "Alaska—What is it Worth?" "The Slate Roof House;" "The National Finances;" "Fitz Greene Halleck;" "The Orange Tree;" "Echoes of Melancholy;" "Our Monthly Gossip;" "Literature of the Day."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The January number of the *North American Review* contains articles on "Boston, and its Commercial Decadence," by Charles Francis Adams, Jr.; on "Railroad Management," anonymous; a refutation of Swift's Cruelty to Women, by A. S. Hill; on Fraser's report upon the common schools of the United States, by Samuel Elliot; on "Co-operation," by Mr. Godkin; on "Witchcraft," by Mr. Lowell; on "Nominating Conventions," by J. G. Fisher; and a memorial of respect to the late Governor Andrew, by A. G. Brown, Jr. In this number, the names of writers are signed to their articles for the first time.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

The February number of this popular juvenile magazine has the following articles: "Cast Away in the Cold—VII.," Isaac I. Hayes, with two illustrations by H. Fenn; "Asleep and Awake," Lucy Larcom, with a full-page illustration in colors by Bobbett and Hooper, from the original painting in the possession of the publishers; "The Grand St. Bernard," Adrian, with an illustration from a photograph by H. Fenn; "The New-Year's House," Mary Ellen Atkinson; "The Old Life-boat," Georgiana M. Craik, with an illustration by Granville Perkins; "The Downfall of the Saxon Gods," J. H. A. Bone, with an illustration by W. J. Hennessy;" "Wide-Mouthed Kiuhn," Mrs. A. M. Diaz, with an illustration by G. G. White; "Blocked in the Snow," L. D. Nichols, with an illustration by D. C. Hitchcock; "Mary's First Shoes," Mrs. Anna M. Wells;" "William Henry's Letters to His Grandmother—III.;" "Child's Evening Prayer (Melody for Piano)," Julius Eichberg, with an illustration by S. Eytinge, Jr.; "Round the Evening Lamp," with two illustrations, from designs by correspondents; "Our Letter-Box," with an illustration by B. Day.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

In the *Atlantic Monthly* for February, Parton has a mild King James counterblast against tobacco; F. H. Hedge, an admirable essay on "The Characteristics of Genius;" E. E. Hale discourses pleasantly and chattily on "A Week in Sybaris;" Edwin P. Whipple, one of the best literary essayists in the country, writes on "Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger and Ford;" Henry James, Jr., relates a pretty "Romance of Certain Old Clothes," and John G. Rosengarten contributes some interesting information on "the Encyclopedists." The anonymous articles are "Four Months on the Stage," and "The Destructive Democracy;" the serials, "Geo. Silverman's Explanation"—II.; "Flotsam and Jetsam"—II.; and "Doctor Molke's Friends"—II. The poems are "Orion," a sonnet, anonymous; "The Victim," by Tennyson, and "The Meeting," by Whittier.

Mr. Algernon C. Swinburne, we learn, purposes writing another dramatic poem on Mary, Queen of Scots, in continuation of Chastelard.

LONDON.

The Prejudice Against Americans.

The Duchess of Somerset and Lord Stanley.

Woman's Rights in England.

An Evening with the Art People of the Royal Academy.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, England, Jan. 6.

When I wrote you last I think I told you the holidays would find us in Rome, but here we are still, and January may be far advanced before we shall reach "the land of the myrtle and orange." However, I do not regret our protracted stay in England.

ENGLISH COUNTRY LIFE.

We have passed our time most agreeably. After all, there is no country in the world like this in the enjoyment of Christmas festivities. The yule log, the mistletoe and the holly are not merely the things of tradition, as we have practically proved, for we passed the holiday season at a fine old country seat in Sussex where all time-honored customs, from the having of the men-servants and maid-servants at morning prayers to the incoming of the children for dessert, are sacredly preserved.

We visited at this place last summer and were delighted with what happened to be our first experience of English country life. If it has not the freedom and *laissez faire* supposed to be peculiar to that phase of existence in America, it has as much generous hospitality and more elegance. Indeed, whether one mingle in the social life of city or country here—if one be well introduced—the warmth and courtesy with which one is received are what we had hardly expected from a people whom we on the other side of the water are accustomed to consider so stiff, so exclusive and so cold.

THE PREJUDICE AGAINST AMERICANS.

In fact, I think the prejudice against Americans is fast wearing away, and the feeling that unity should exist between children of one family is becoming almost universal. If it weren't for the newspapers I believe the cousins would be on the most amicable terms imaginable. But the exchanges and the scissors do a great deal of mischief—more, even, than the editorial pen; for by that ingenious and ingenuous system of clipping quotations from each other's sheets, one country contrives to make the other tell tales on itself. Every family quarrel on one side is industriously reported and commented upon by the other.

Poor Mrs. Lincoln and her wardrobe got a more thorough airing and overhauling here than they did at home; and England didn't escape criticism either when she made her already overtaxed East Indians pay the bills for the Sultan's ball. I wonder what the result would be if the journals should suspend hostilities for a while.

THE DUCHESS OF SOMERSET.

That kind-hearted, enthusiastic woman—the Duchess Dowager of Somerset, who has always been such a firm friend of the Americans—said the other day in a burst of enthusiasm, that she wished she could go to the United States, as Minister. "I would soon set things smooth, I assure you. I should give dinner parties and say civil things and make peace generally. I think I must ask Lord Stanley to send me!" I wish she could go, for I'm sure if any one could unravel the web of ill it would be she; for she has admirable tact and that sort of politeness—not too common in this world—that is taught by the golden rule. This lady took a wonderful liking to the Admiral, Farragut, when he was here. She made a fine dinner for him, and had our national music played, and frequently compliments her American guests by having their *menus* tinted with the red, white and blue, and stamped above her own crest with the flag, the eagle, or the stars; and then she is always saying "civil things" about us, and putting all those around her—for she frequently has representatives of a half-dozen countries gathered together—entirely at their ease.

LORD STANLEY.

At her house the other evening we met Lord Stanley, who, not being able until future Jacob Brights shall receive the vote of thousands instead of one Lily Maxwell, to send the spirited Duchess as Ambassador to America—has selected Mr. Thornton—a very good choice no doubt—at least so every one says. We were astonished to find Lord Stanley so young a person. He does not look over thirty-five, and is, I believe, but forty. He is tall, has a fine presence, and a genial manner. He is a good friend of America and is one of his country's foremost men.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

I spoke of Jacob Bright and Lily Maxwell. You have heard, of course, how the latter voted for the Liberal candidate in Manchester, and how it delighted the followers of John Stuart Mill. And this reminds me of a discussion I had with a strong opponent of progress as to what sort of a wife the latter must have had. It seems that he spends every summer at the place where she died and was buried—Avignon, I think it is, in France; and I contended that a woman thus deeply lamented must have had her share in forming those opinions so long held and so widely disseminated by the author; and that her mental superiority must have been a constant and convincing proof of what other women could achieve if rightly instructed.

My friend, however, held an opinion the reverse of this, asserting that a wife who saw her husband about to promulgate such absurd theories must have been half crazed herself not to have done her best to restrain him.

But would not the following extract seem to indicate mine as the correct supposition? It is a part of an editorial upon the vexed question of woman suffrage, and is attributed to *Mrs. Mill*. The writer thus introduces her:

"Surely—one is tempted to say—there must exist somewhere, if one could only find them, satisfactory reasons that would account for the extraordinary repugnance on the part of nine-tenths of the male sex in America and Great Britain to the very idea that women have a rightful claim to equality with themselves. We are unable to give our readers any clue to the solution of this difficulty more satisfactory—for such we confess it seems to ourselves—than is contained in these words of Mrs. Mill: 'No other explanation is needed than physical force. That those who were physically weaker should have been made legally inferior, is quite conformable to the mode in which the world has been governed. Until very lately the rule of physical strength was the general law of human affairs. The world is very young, and has but just begun to cast off injustice. It is only now (1851) getting rid of negro slavery. It is only now getting rid of monarchical despotism. It is only now getting rid of hereditary feudal nobility. It is only now getting rid of disabilities on the ground of religion. It is only beginning to treat any men as citizens, except the rich and a favored portion of the middle class. Can we wonder that it has not yet done as much for women? As society was constituted until the last few generations, inequality was its very basis; association grounded on equal rights scarcely existed; to be equals was to be enemies; two persons could hardly co-operate in anything, or meet in any amicable relation, without the laws appointing that one of them should be the superior of the other. Mankind have outgrown this state, and all things now tend to substitute, as the general principle of human relations, a just equality instead of the dominion of the strongest. But of all relations—that between men and women being the nearest and most intimate, and connected with the greatest number of stronger emotions—was sure to be the last to throw off the old rule and receive the new; for in proportion to the strength of a feeling is the tenacity with which it clings to the forms and circumstances with which it has even accidentally become associated.'"

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The other evening we attended a meeting of the Royal Academy that, although we were not expecting much, proved an occasion of great interest. It was the biennial distribution of prizes to the students, and gave us not only an opportunity of seeing their artistic genius, but of meeting the Royal Academicians.

The competitors for the first prize were seven in number, and their respective pictures were hung at the end of the middle room of the Royal Gallery. The landscape students, who compete for what is called the Turner medal, were represented by the same number of pictures at the other end of the room.

Then there were sketches from life, architectural drawings and some oil copies of old masters also exhibited; but our interest centred upon the first-mentioned group.

The attainment of this prize is managed as it is at the Ecole de Beaux Arts in Paris. A certain number, considered worthy, are selected from the class, and the same subject is given to each one. In France the students are there confined like prisoners in separate rooms—their only communication with the outer world being with the attendant who brings them their meals, and he, of course, can give them no assistance. Alone, without models, without drawings, without human help of any sort—they are compelled to depend upon their own unaided genius to produce something undoubtedly original. Whether the confinement here in England is equally rigid I do not know, but one thing is certain, the students are obliged to fall back upon their own resources and are in the same way deprived of all counsel with each other, as is plainly proved by their totally different works. It was very curious to observe what various conceptions had been formed of the same theme. Not one resembled the other in its treatment of a single particular.

The subject was a Scriptural one—an illustration of the following: "And as David returned from the slaughter of Goliah, Abner took him and brought him before Saul with the head of the Philistine in his hand"—one capable of being treated with much strength and dramatic ability, but only two rose above mediocrity. In one the figure of David, proudly advancing towards Saul, who was standing in his chariot, was very spirited. The young man's attitude was fine. In one hand he had the bloody head of the Philistine triumphantly uplifted. In the other he held the sling. This, decidedly, was the best David of the whole seven; but the figure of Saul was badly out of drawing. He loomed up from his chariot like a second Goliah, his head running imminent risk of uplifting the frame. Such a Saul would surely have had more sympathy with the giant than with his righteous assassin.

In the other picture, David was kneeling at the feet of Saul, who was sitting in his tent. There was much repose, much majestic dignity in the attitude of the King; and the posture of the former was, perhaps, all the more effective from its being a humble one; for he was "but a youth, ruddy and of a fair countenance,"—the "King's servant," as he called himself—a mere stripling. At all events, this was the better picture. The composition was better—the drawing was good. But, being strangers to the students, we were not aware whose work it was, and so, when the final decision was made known, we had the pleasure of feeling that we, at least, had been entirely unbiassed in our judgment.

At nine o'clock precisely, the chair was taken by Sir Francis Grant, the President, who, until a few moments before, had not known any more than we, the winner of the prize. Ranged on each side of him were long lines of academicians, amongst whom were very few young men, but many still in the prime and vigor of manhood. In a semi-circle facing this staging were two rows of chairs, occupied by numbers of distinguished guests, and behind them came benches which were literally packed with the students and their friends.

After a short speech, in which the President stated that the landscapes, every one, had been found unworthy to receive the Turner medal, he opened a paper presented him by the Secretary, and read a few words that were received with breathless attention. They were simply that a gold medal, the *first prize*, had been awarded to Miss Louisa Starr; but they seemed to electrify every one, if I except the imperturbable academicians, who were no doubt prepared for the shock. The daughter of the President, who sat next me, could hardly restrain her expressions of delight; her brother applauded and was seconded by a chorus of claps from the students behind that was almost deafening. Everybody was interested. Every head was turned towards a seat near the middle aisle, from whence a young, delicate girl was seen with difficulty making her way. As she hurried down towards the speaker's desk, and tremblingly mounted the two or three steps leading up to it, she looked so white, so agitated—so like a lily swaying in the breeze—that one felt a vague fear that she would faint, or cry, or do something else supposed to be peculiarly womanish; but she did not, fortunately, although, like everyone else, she was more or less moved by so unexpected, so unusual, yet so well-deserved an honor. I don't know what it could have been; it was not a moment when one's own or another's emotions could be analyzed; but there was something about it all that deeply touched one. Undoubtedly the girl's beauty had something to do with the impression created, for it was that of delicacy, refinement and simplicity as well as of form and color; and as she stood there on that pedestal, waiting for the President to finish his short, complimentary oration and give her the medal, her face might have realized some sculptor's dream of grace. Then, too—though there are in England, as in America, a few of your noble sex sufficiently enlightened to believe that genius has no sex—it is very uncommon to bestow any distinction upon a woman. Undoubtedly, there are, even now, many envious ones amongst the "star's" brother students who complain bitterly of the injustice of awarding the prize *to a girl!* Perhaps they say, too, like Corinne's masculine detractors, that her pretty face influenced the voters. All these things, combined with the belief in all unprejudiced minds of the entire justice of the choice, produced a feeling of universal interest and animation.

The other recipients of the evening's honors were all young men, one of them the son of an academician—Mr. Goodall—who inherits his father's talent to a wonderful degree.

After the prizes had all been distributed, the President read a most entertaining and instructive lecture, and then the assembly dispersed, some to wander about the exhibition, some to visit the refreshment halls on the lower floor, and others to go home.

Before we left, I had the pleasure of meeting, for the first time, Sir Edwin Landseer, an artist whose fame is almost as widely spread in America as in his own country. He is quite an old man—older than I had supposed—but his face is still fresh and ruddy—all the more, perhaps, from its contrast with his luxuriant snowy hair.

B.

Resumption of Specie Payments.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The government, soon after the outbreak of the rebellion, under an overwhelming necessity and to avoid bankruptcy, found it necessary to issue Treasury notes and make them a legal tender in payment of debts; the effect of which was to degrade the currency and compel the creditor to take a less sum in value than was called for by the original contract. That interest was best able to bear it; and, unjust as such an act would be under ordinary circumstances, we ask: Does the same stern necessity now exist of repeating the process at the expense of the debtor interest? Is it just that he who entered into a time contract, when the circulating medium was worth only forty cents on the dollar, should be compelled to discharge that contract when it shall have appreciated to par. And yet such has been the policy of Hugh McCulloch from the day he assumed the Secretaryship of the Treasury up to the present hour. By a system of remorseless taxation and contraction he believed that in two and one-half years the country could resume specie payments, and in twenty years extinguish the national debt. His whole course has been shaped by the capitalists of Wall street, heedless of the interests of those from whose toil and sweat this taxation is to be raised. And who are these capitalists? Are they specially eminent for patriotism and self-sacrificing devotion? On the other hand, are they not men who looked upon our throes and convulsions with all the coolness with which the surgeon regards the patient on the operating table, calculating the probabilities of the national life, and regulating the price of gold as ebbed and flowed the tide of our success.

Anyone who dropped into the Gold Room or Stock Exchange of New York in the darkest hours of the rebellion, and particularly after the receipt of the news of a reverse to our arms, must have turned away with no very exalted ideas of the patriotism of those who gambled on the disasters of a nation, and determined the value of its securities.

Who are to pay the interest on these securities? The men who went into the ranks themselves or sent their sons; whose wives and daughters plied the needle often into the still hours of night that they might be comfortably clad, and who held fairs and raised subscriptions, to mitigate as far as possible the rigors of a soldier's life? The interest and convenience of this class are to be consulted rather than those of the capitalist. And the bond-holder, who is exempt from taxation, would consult his own good if, content with the interest and the assured faith and justice of the government, he trusted to time and the recuperative power of the country for ultimate payment of principal.

The contraction, within a period of little more than two years, amounts to upwards of 235 millions, or about 10 millions a month, leaving less than 400 millions as the circulating medium. There are yet plethoric symptoms about the dropsical patient, says the Secretary, and the water-drawing off process has but just begun. What has this all-remorseless contraction accomplished towards specie payments? The premium on gold is where it was two years ago, and the interest-bearing debt has not been decreased one cent, but increased. After two years' experience of this policy, and with the results before us, it becomes us to pause and inquire if the patient might not be benefited by a different course of treatment. The currency, we claim, is not redundant. England has $25 per capita; France, $30; we have $15. Besides, in a compact country like England, exchanges can be effected all over the country in forty-eight hours; while, between New York and Chicago even, eight days are required. There are times when the Chicago banks have twice their capital in transitu; while at all times, under the partial distribution of the Secretary, it is inadequate to do the local business. Taking into consideration the large sums which are at all times in the government vaults which are, under the law, required to be held by the banks, and which are constantly in transitu between widely separated portions of the country, we affirm that the currency is not redundant, that there is no necessity of carrying the contraction process further; and the action of Congress by an overwhelming vote, is an emphatic rebuke of the policy of the Secretary. The reason why this policy has not affected the premium on gold is obvious. The circulating medium is based on government indebtedness and not on coin. All financial history shows that, however ingenious the devices, however undoubted the security, a paper currency can only be maintained at par by that confidence and fixed belief in the community of its instantaneous conversion into gold at the option of the holder. And, while greenbacks perform amongst us all the offices of money, yet their purchasing power fluctuates with the premium on gold; or, rather, after all, with us, as with the world over, *gold is at once the standard and measure of value.* This is too obvious to receive comment. Let any one go into the Chamber of Commerce any day, and he will find that the price of wheat, flour, corn, beef and pork, is regulated by the gold price of Liverpool, with the cost of transportation, difference between greenbacks and gold, and other elements taken into the calculation—but, after all, gold is the standard and measure. Why not, then, scale the value of greenbacks, as we did the stump-tail, instead of attempting, by a vigorous system of contraction and taxation, which thus far has proved abortive, to bring them up to par?

The directest road to the resumption of specie payments is contained in the proposition submitted to the Senate the other day by Mr. Williams, to allow contracts to be made in coin; and we would further allow pre-existing contracts to be discharged according to the value of the medium at the time they were made. This is equal and exact justice, and is conformable to the civil law. "The value of money is to be rated at the time of the contract, and not at the time of its discharge;" and this was the principle adopted by some of the Kings of France during the Middle Ages, who, having enhanced the value of money, ordained that all pre-existing contracts should be adjusted according to the preceding standard. With the present policy in vogue, a person is reluctant to enter into a new contract with currency at 60, not knowing but at maturity it may be 90 or par. This is specially applicable to real estate transactions, which are generally time transactions, and must operate in restraint of transfer and mortgage. Such a proposition works no injustice to either party. On the other hand, if by a process of remorseless taxation and contraction, as inaugurated by McCulloch, the resumption of specie payments is to be brought about at an early day, it will be by acts of injustice to the poorest and most numerous portion of society and for the benefit of the wealthiest portion. McCullough in his Principles of Taxation—and we wish our Secretary would read the words of his great English namesake—says: "Directly to alter the terms of the contracts between individuals would be a too barefaced and tyrannical interference with the rights of property to be tolerated. Those, therefore, who endeavor to enrich one part of society at the expense of another, find it necessary to act with caution and reserve. Instead of changing the stipulations in contracts, they have resorted to the ingenious device of changing the standard by which these stipulations are adjusted. They have not said in so many words that ten per cent or twenty per cent should be added to or deducted from the obligations of society, but they have effected this by making a proportional change in the value of money." This is the policy of the Secretary, and, so long as persisted in, doubt and distrust must hang over the enterprise of the country. Men will not embark in ventures unless the results are immediate and almost certain.

If the policy of enhancement by curtailing still further the currency, bringing down values to a still lower standard and levying a more rigorous taxation, is to be enforced, it is certainly due to the business community that the time for resumption should be definitely fixed in the future, that they may accommodate themselves to the change.

On the other hand, if Congress were to allow contracts to be made in coin, the community would at once be rid of a fluctuating currency. Its absorption would at once commence and go on until it would all be retired without producing shock or confusion, the Treasury reserves and the bank reserves being applicable to this purpose.

The extinguishment of the debt, as proposed by the Secretary, would be the worst possible policy for the country, increasing the burdens of taxation already pressing heavily on the energies of the people, and checking all far-reaching schemes of development. Great Britain has a greater debt, but pays less interest than we. How do all statesmen regard it? In the language of the *Times*, "simply as the stock of a commercial company on the largest and grandest possible scale—that is the scale of the entire State. The nominal capital sum has now vanished out of sight. * * * We simply find ourselves charged with an immense number and variety of payments, * * * and the only thing fixed and certain about the affair is the sum we have to pay annually."

At the close of the century this country will contain one hundred millions of people, and we see no injustice in bequeathing to future generations, with greater developed resources and richer in material wealth, a portion of that debt incurred by us in preserving to them unimpaired the heritage which they shall receive. Posterity has done nothing for us; we, certainly, have done a great deal for posterity.

F.

The Lake Park Question.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I desire, through the medium of your paper, to say a few words in relation to the much talked-of Lake Park improvement. As an old citizen, and, if I may be allowed to judge of myself, not an unprofitable one, I have long wished for the improvement of the lake shore, and, since my connection with the city government, have labored, as all my associates will bear testimony, for the accomplishment of that desirable end. As a member of the Finance Committee, I have defended the right of the South Division to her proportion of appropriations for parks, and only last spring succeeded in giving to the South Division even more than was recommended by the Board of Public Works. But what have been the results? Only $25,000 have been appropriated in three years by the city for the Lake Park improvement, and this has been obtained by the most persistent determination of the South Side Aldermen. Have we any reason to hope for better success for the three years to come? The taxes are already so high that our citizens are becoming alarmed. Our bonded debt is increasing at a fearful rate, the interest on which is, or soon will be, as much as the expenses of the whole city were ten years ago. No appropriation sufficient for the improvement of the Lake Shore Park could be expected for years to come, for it must be borne in mind that the expense would be not much less than half a million of dollars, and, as our city is divided into three divisions, each jealous of the other, half a million for the South Division would add a million and a half to the taxes, as the North and West would not vote the one without adding the others.

With these facts before us, I ask, What hope has a majority of the present generation of seeing our lake front improved unless it be done by some such plan as has been suggested in the report of the select committee of the Common Council? True, it contemplates the sale of a small portion of the north end of the ground for what it is worth. That the railroads want it, I do not deny, and had I the power to sell it to them, I would do so. Not at their offer, by any means, for the property is worth vastly more, and they will give, I doubt not, all that it is worth, and, if sold to them, they will erect a passenger depot building upon the ground, which will not only be an ornament to the city, but a pride and convenience to our citizens, well worthy of their consideration.

I am a believer in the future greatness of Chicago, as a large commercial city. To be a great city she must have commercial facilities equal to the wants of her commerce, and I do not doubt that the time will come when an outward harbor will be made. If made by the city and leased, it will give a revenue of hundreds of thousands of dollars a year. As a citizen of Chicago, it is my desire to secure to her every right that is of present or prospective value, and when legislation is necessary to perfect the title to property (in fractional section 15) claimed by her under a doubtful grant, to say the least, I would secure such perfect title while it can be obtained, and before the men shall pass away whose knowledge of the facts is necessary as witnesses. If it be thought that the property, in the present condition, is less liable to be voted away for a song than it would be if under the control of our city representatives, let us get the title vested in the citizens, so that it cannot be disposed of without the order to do so of a majority vote of our citizens.

It cannot be claimed that the city's title is beyond the grasp of our Legislature, either by sale or lease, and, if such be the case, why such a fluttering of the wings of a few would-be angels? Are they more holy than others? If so, their works will show it. Twice within a few years bills have passed one branch of our State Legislature, granting to individuals the whole of Lake Park and outward harbor privileges. Does any one suppose if the fee simple of those grounds were in the city, that schemes for its possession would so frequently be gotten up and presented to the Legislature? The men that have been engaged in getting up these bills understand the whole question, and so long as its ownership is undecided, it will be a tempting bait for them. My desire is to have the city the undisputed owner, with the power in some form to reap all the advantages that may grow out of it. Such, I believe, to be the desire of Mr. Judd, and such should be the wish of every honest friend of Chicago, and therefore none having her interests at heart should oppose such legislation as is necessary to end a controversy that will continue so long as the property remains in its present state.

CHAS. G. WICKER.

Misquotations.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Two erroneous quotations are of frequent occurrence in our newspapers and public addresses. One is, "The star of empire," in your edition of this morning, for "The course of empire," (vide Bishop Berkeley); and the other is, "That he who runs may read," which came out with tremendous emphasis in Miss Dickinson's late address here. There is nothing of the sort in Holy Writ, the proper reading being "That he who reads may run," carrying with it a meaning entirely different.

JAS E. DUNN.

NEW YORK.

A Fashionable Wedding.

Visit to the Gallery of Egyptian Antiquities.

A Curious Collection of Rare Relics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.

The other evening I had been listening for an hour to Nathalie's chatting, as with a young country cousin, who came to the city for the holidays, she had been discussing all the topics of minor interest, from the just departed (and admired to the last) "Grand Duchess," to the more familiar readings of Charles Dickens; lingering the longest, I think, upon the "bewitchiness" of Tostie; expatiating briefly upon the numerous and somewhat monotonous receptions and *soirees* and Germans that have crowded the first half of winter and are likely to fill the coming half; and culminating at last upon the only subject worthy to be considered an exception to the proverb of "Nothing new under the sun"—the weddings.

Especially the wedding of Miss B., which, occurring during the holidays, found the church rich with the evergreen garlands of Christmas. Lighted soon after nightfall, every space was filled at an early hour, excepting the enclosure marked with white satin ribbons for invited guests, and in whose book-racks were placed bouquets of white flowers, that filled the aisles with fragrance of jasmine and tube-roses, and afterwards carried away by friends, furnished a brief memorial of the hour. Music, stealing from the organ under the sweet "stop of Clarabella," announced the coming of the bride, who was dressed in white silk, with an overskirt and veil of point lace; her arms and neck (famed for their beauty) were ornamented with graceful clusters and pendants of richest pearls; the *coiffure* also was clasped with pearls. The bridesmaids (all in white satin covered with tulle), with pale pink roses instead of the orange blossoms, which more than one of them are destined soon to wear. The groom and groomsmen were in military costume, and the guests attired in all brilliant colors that can be imagined, enclosed like a jewelled casket the pearl-like bridesmaids and bride. Bordering this charmed circle were the dimly-illumined faces of the crowd (for the light was artistically concentrated at the altar), and beyond quaint oaken carvings, pictured windows, dusky with night; and deep shades of laurel and cedar framed a picture not to be forgotten, and worthy to enshrine the thrilling echoes of sacred marriage words.

A grand reception followed the ceremony; and a due display was made of wedding gifts, whose costly array, including a necklace, earrings and bracelet, and magnificent bronzes designed in Egyptian style (a style particularly appreciated at present), occasion as a prolonged pleasure, by inspiring Nathalie and the "country cousin" with a desire to enlighten their Egyptian darkness—resulting in a delightful day of research, which I shall endeavor faintly to describe.

We were going to visit the gallery dedicated by the New York Historical Society to Egyptian antiquities; but, first, we fixed upon our minds some correct impressions of history and location, by a review of Napoleon's great work on Egypt (a copy of whose precious volumes is in the Astor Library), and Champollion's "Monuments of Egypt and Nubia"—the result of a new scientific expedition into Egypt, at the expense of the French Government, and a continuation of that published under the auspices of Napoleon I. You remember, perhaps, the origin of the former work; that when Napoleon invaded Egypt he attached to his army a distinguished corps of savans, artists and philosophers, who made careful studies and most accurate drawings of the ruins of those stupendous temples, obelisks, and monuments that crown the borders and the islands of the Nile, and of their hieroglyphic inscriptions, vases, sculptures, and various antiquities, with views of the scenery in which they are found.

The "Abbott Collection of Egyptian Antiquities," in the possession of the New York Historical Society, was made by Dr. Abbott, during a residence in Cairo of twenty years. In this most impressive museum we find mementoes of Princes who lived more than two thousand years before Christ; gold earrings and necklaces of the time of Menes, and the signet ring of Cheops, builder of the Great Pyramid. There is a stone head of the Pharoah of the Exodus; and bricks, made without straw, by the Jews in the days of their bondage; an iron helmet and breastplate of scale armor, bearing the cartouche of Shishak, who took Jerusalem from Rehoboam; and clay stamps used by Tarak in the Twenty-fifth Dynasty to stamp the fresh Nile mud over the granaries and public buildings.

But our first thoughts on entering the gallery are given to the mummies which are exhibited in every process of unwrapping—from the grand case, elaborately painted, enclosing the remains of some renowned Prince, to the little charred image of a woman's face, with the dark hair rolled backward from the temples, and enclosed in a net exactly in the way of a recent fashion of our own.

There are embalmed bodies of all the sacred animals of Egypt; of the ibis—emblem of the God of Music and Art—and valued because it devoured poisonous serpents; of the cat—sacred to the moon, because the eyes of cats are said to be round at the full moon, and to contract and become dim as she wanes; of the goose, the scorpion, and the serpent—the hawk, or cobra de capello, worshipped as the guardian of the house of the day. This "good serpent" is known from the evil by its swollen chest, and its image wrought in gold fastened upon the forehead by a ribbon or coronet, was a favorite ornament of kings and gods. More honored than all these are three massive mummies found in the tombs of Dashour; remains of sacred bullocks, whose forms are well defined through the bands that swathe them. The Egyptians honored the "sacred bull Apis," as the dwelling place of the soul of Osiris, which was supposed to migrate from one Apis to another.

A box of wood in the form of a temple, and beautifully painted, with the image of a hawk presiding over it, was found (in the memory of a priestess) somewhere among the tombs of Sakkarah. It is about two feet in height, and enshrines a vase containing a woman's heart.

Of still more interest to the ladies, as presenting an epitome of the employment (and the vanity, alas!) of other women, is a lady's work-basket in an excellent state of preservation, numbering among its contents the following suggestive articles: Two skeins of thread, and a knitting or crochet needle threaded—(by some little feminine hand—vanished these thousand years); two bronze needles, and a beautiful bronze scissors fashioned in the form of a sphynx; a dress comb in ivory, chased on the back; some false hair plaited; a smelling-bottle; a small toilet box with five compartments containing, among other cosmetics, a black powder (and instrument for using it) called kohl, and used to blacken the eyelids, as in the days of Jezebel.

There is one of those small coffins containing the image of a dead child, which it was the custom at princely entertainments to carry around among the guests, with the words, "Cast your eyes on this figure. After death you—yourself—will resemble it; drink, then, and be happy."

Specimens of papyrus there are many; one twenty-two feet long, covered with finest hieroglyphics; objects of glass in all variegated colors; vases of alabaster and chrysolite; the pallette, paint-shell, and brush of the artist; the inkstand and stylus; talismans mounted with the far-famed "Scarabaeus," which personified the Sun; and the hawk called "Beg," to whom was assigned a city of its own in the silent realms of space; baskets woven of the fibre of the date, filled with grain which was buried with the dead, to be sowed by them in "the fields of Amenti;" a trap of date leaves for catching the gazelle; camp stools of the modern form; head-rests, or pillows, of stone, made to support the head without disturbing the arrangement of the hair; these and many other objects (amounting in all to 1,118 in number, as registered upon the catalogue,) arrest the eye one after another, filling the mind with strange and pensive thoughts, and sometimes penetrating the heart in some simple way, by a

"Touch of nature that makes the whole world kin."

The Married Woman's Mission.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In my article of last Sunday I delineated a few of the more important short-comings in the modern behavior of married men in general. The other side of the question I purposed leaving to any one who might deem himself capable of treating it. Far as it is from my intention of crowding anybody else, still I desire to assist in the opposite argument, lest my ideas be thought onesided.

Woman as I am, I admit my sex to be often at fault. Indeed, it would seem strange if she were not, subjected to the influence of the false system of education which prevails.

Some one has said, "Let me write the songs of a nation and I care not who makes its laws." This I would exchange for, "Let me write the school books of a nation," &c. I care not who writes the books for men and women, but he who writes for children needs must be of a pure and gentle soul—sympathetic, powerful, with wisdom of a Socrates and eloquence of Cicero. Would this be thrown away upon a child? Ah, me! those little ones know more of true philosophy than you would guess. I'm not so sure but that our best philosophers would soon be rid of many a wretched sophism would they learn of "the least of these."

Mothers, by reason of the superior advantages they possess for knowing the temperament of their children, should be the best instructors. But alas, they are too apt to leave that important post to others, more capable—shame to the mothers! The only duties reserved to the maternal charge are but matters of the proprieties of dress and of speech. The mother seldom takes the same trouble to inquire whether her daughter's intellectual advantages have been properly improved which she does to initiate her into those artificial accomplishments best calculated to please the fops and fools of wife-hunters. She remembers the little feminine attractions by which in by-gone years her husband had been won, and if she engrafts them in her child that she is a proficient in the nasty art of pleasing, then some day, when an eligible match is made, Madam smiles proudly and says, "She is an ornament to the society her husband moves in; he says he has nothing more to wish for in a wife than he has obtained in her." And I say, this is all very well for the husbands, although it reminds me very forcibly of Thomas Carlyle's mention of the fire-flies in India which they stick upon spits, placing them at intervals along certain roads, thus affording an agreeable light to those persons travelling those ways on dark nights. "A pleasant thing," he remarks, "for the traveller!"

Perhaps the men may think I have been giving them a sly hint for keeping such frivolous women in countenance. Yes, but I assure you it was only half intentional; for I know pretty well how they have fallen toward this extreme. They have seen women called (miscalled, I think), intellectual, who, wrapped up in some "mission," totally ignored the distress of their husbands, whose shirts were always buttonless, dinners rare or burned, and whose brain (tired with business) is distracted on coming home at night, by the clatter of dirty, ill-behaved children left to bring up themselves. Still, I think that if those much-abused husbands would turn witnesses it would come to light that the intellectuality of that class of women is of rather a doubtful sort; also that the kind of literature which lends color to their dreams at night is that of which Miss Braddon's works are the type, and furthermore that their principal "mission" is the comparing of notes between their lady friends and themselves in regard to the latest elopements and divorce imbroglios—in other words, they belong to that class of women I have before alluded to whose superficial accomplishments should be held in contempt.

In conclusion, I own that no particular evil is long peculiar to either sex, but that every fault which frivolous society engenders reacts from one to the other continually, growing vaster as it goes on. So, likewise, good and noble men and women will not only be a benefit to their own sex, but a useful example to the opposite.

If there were more women of the type of "Priscilla, the Puritan maiden," they would not become old maids for the want of "John Aldens."

F. GENEVIEVE NAMELESS.

WOMAN AND HER RELATIONS TO SOCIETY.

A Woman's Opinions on Marriage and Divorce.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In your issue of the 19th instant is a second communication from G. A. S., Jr., on the subject of marriage and divorce, in which he seems to regard himself as being unfairly criticised by your correspondent V. P.—an act which is disclaimed.

Let me assure the gentleman, *en passant*, that the darkness resting on Lake Michigan on the evening to which he alluded was not, as he implies, illumined by any gaze of mine. Neither was Plymouth Rock injured by my lack of inspiration on that occasion.

Not by me, O no! not by me, can that sacred relic be injured, for whether above or beneath the waves of the Atlantic it still remains the significant emblem of labor that does not degrade; of religion that is not cant, and of love that is not lust.

In my reply the gentleman claims to discover fine writing of the romantic school, &c., &c., a discovery which I must regard as attributable to a morbid imagination, and if I may be permitted the liberty, would prescribe for the same, a homeopathic dose of that stern old rock, and a look at life through Lord Ross' telescope.

Further on the writer disclaims having said anything in his previous article tending to show what marriage *is* or *ought* to be, &c., &c. Now, without intending to accuse, discuss, or defend, I would remind the gentleman of the old but ever new maxim to the effect that he who is not with a cause is against it. Also, that if it is not womanly to turn one's back upon an assumed position it is scarcely manly to do so.

I may, indeed, have failed to perceive the gentleman's intent and meaning in the article in question. But, nevertheless, his words seem plain and to the point when he says: "Marriage is a simple contract or agreement by which two persons agree to live together; that it is easily formed and why may there not be some means devised by which it may be as easily dissolved; that it seems to him the only part the law is called upon to perform in the transaction is to see that the results of the marriage are provided for in the same way that they are in any other partnership; that there is no more reason why a man and woman should be compelled to live together and make their lives a h— than that two men should continue in business who had formed an unfortunate connection; that the demoralization existing under the present state of things is ten times greater than it would be if parties were permitted to live together or apart as they see fit."

Together or apart, as the parties see fit, says the gentleman, and then flatters himself—writing it out in broad daylight—that such words as those militate nothing against the sacredness of the marriage rights. Well perhaps they do not. Perhaps black is white and white black. Perhaps the shilling book and dictionary of my youth lied. Aha, lied! No, I retract. They did not lie. But two-thirds of the men and women of this age live a lie and die a lie—the men gambling for gain and living for lust; the women with heads bowed on the altar of fashion, and covered all over with shams, their lives a glittering bauble, or the filthy scum that floats on the waters.

The writer further adds: "That in the great maelstrom of marriage thousands and tens of thousands are thrown together haphazard, who, in nature, temperament and disposition, do not harmonize," &c., &c.; also, that "their lives are miserable, their homes wretched, and their children unhappy."

Now, my dear sir, all this is doubtless more or less true. But let us for a moment look at this monster fact, if fact it can be, and see if we can ascertain how such a revolting condition has been brought about. Of this haphazard class, with individual exceptions, few know how to properly subject their natures to any wholesome discipline. With uncultivated intellects and undeveloped moral sensibilities they rush into matrimony dreaming with the fool that all change is progress. Wholly unprepared to appreciate the blessings of the new relation, they naturally become restive, discontent, sour and morose under its restraints. Lust gratified and selfishness interfered with, they again seek relief from self in change.

Therefore, I appeal to you, sir; to the men of this city; to the men of this generation, if it be wise to seek in any way to abrogate the law which was made in the beginning and made, as I must believe, to suit the conditions of men and women through all time, that this hap-hazard class which has always existed, may float free from restraint? Should this freedom, which the writer so much desires and which in the language of another is simply licensed adultery, be obtained, there is nothing left for men to do better than to rush back on time, and resurrect the Patriarchal institution. But the picture sickens my brain. Shades of our forefathers, defend us from such an actuality!

I have carefully considered the divorce suit to which reference was made by your correspondent, and must say that provided the statements there made are true, I see nothing but the same old story over again—adultery in its most revolting aspect. Both parties were in error; but the woman grievously so, and should be punished to the extent of the law as an adulteress.

How is it, I ask, that such laws are here in abeyance, and men and women for such crimes against themselves and society go unpunished? Would it not be an act of simple justice to this class of offenders, who thus degrade themselves below the brute creation, were they made to go on all-fours, and like Nebuchadnezzar, to eat the grass of the field, and be wet with the dews of heaven, till a new spirit shall reign in them, till they shall, at least, manifest regard for decency, and some respect for the laws of heaven and earth?

In this connection I cannot forbear saying a word in reply to an article which appeared in the same issue, and just above the one in question, signed F. Genevieve Nameless. Now, my dear F. G. N., I have read your article once and again, and, believe me, (I do not wish to be severe) am forced to conclude—however much I may wish the ladies, especially the young and pretty, to have opinions of their own—that your little birch canoe is getting into waters where it cannot float. You have read G. A. S. Jr.'s communication of the 9th instant, on marriage and divorce, and evince a stunning appreciation of the same, echoing that divorces must needs be, and also that they should be brought about without noise or confusion, which last is not at all surprising, especially if you are possessed of morbid sensibilities, since it is not agreeable, even for a healthy organization, to listen to the "crack of doom" every day in the year.

Just here you seem to lose the thread of his discourse, and straightway do catch up one of your own, for you immediately exclaim, that divorces must be, so long as between husband and wife there is neither social nor domestic equality, adding that many are the marriages which would never occur if women only understood, in advance, how far from his equal man really regarded her.

Now, F. Genevieve Nameless, there is a great deal which might be said on this point, which time and space will not now permit me to say—just that you do not seem to quite understand yourself, when you so readily admit the propriety of women separating themselves from their husbands because they are considered inferior.

Is it not natural that a man who finds his wife weak, vain and frivolous, should be ashamed of her, and in consequence patronize her? Remember, my dear, that men do not honor what they are not obliged to, and let me tell you, also, that this pretty little *whine* of yours about inequality of women is uncalled for. The condition of the female sex is the legitimate result of ignorance and want of aim in life, beyond that of making an eligible settlement.

It is an old saying that whom the gods would destroy they first make mad, and one would think they had some special spite against the fashionable women of the present day, when he beholds the scrimp bodice, the profuse train, abundant locks and scanty intelligence. Do you think that these trappings, together with powdered and rouged graces, will, should they succeed in securing a husband of large attainments and corresponding requirements, hold his affections in after life? I tell you, nay; and that wives depending on them will, in the end, receive that which they deserve—simply toleration.

Now, Genevieve, I advise you not to trouble your head further about the inequality of men and women; but to first arm yourself through industry, intelligence, and a noble aim, with power to accomplish something worthy of yourself, and if, in the course of events, some man desiring a more perfect life, should ask you to walk along the path with him, and you consent, be assured, it will not be for a short distance, but to the end.

VELVET PAW.

DICKENS' READINGS IN THE UNITED STATES.

A Sensible Reaction.

How Dickens Was Induced to Give Readings There.

An Individual Opinion of His Merits.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.

Now that the first excitement attendant on the arrival of the great novelist has subsided, quite a reaction is setting in against Dickens, and against this reaction there is no bulwark of personal partiality and social influence. On his former visit to this city, he was surrounded by crowds of lion-hunters, who maintained during his entire stay a factitious excitement about the author of Pickwick. On his present visit, Dickens took pains to snub his American friends in advance, by having it carefully announced that he would accept no invitations, and did not wish to mingle in society. I am glad to learn that society has carefully let him alone. Society accepts his dictum with the most perfect resignation, and while it attends his readings as a mere amusement, it does not invite the reader to its houses. Dickens is, in fact, severely let alone; and as this was his express desire, he has every reason to be immensely gratified.

HOW HE WAS ENGAGED.

A member of the Boston firm of Ticknor & Fields being about to go abroad some time ago, was authorized by a gentleman of New York city to offer Mr. Dickens one thousand dollars a night for one hundred nights, to come over to this country and give readings. The suggestion was listened to, as a joke—"only this, and nothing more;" but, arrived on the other side of the water, the party to whom the suggestion was made, thought, after all, it might be worth something, and calling on Dickens, made a proposition to him. Then to America came Dolby, the forerunner of the great novelist, to investigate the matter more closely, and everything proving satisfactory, an arrangement was made with Ticknor & Fields by which the author of Pickwick came to this country, and is now going around the country, reading on behalf of his employers, he himself, of course, receiving a magnificent salary, though whether it amounts to $1,000 a night is known only to the parties directly interested. Coming to the home city of Ticknor & Fields, Dickens gave his first reading in Boston. Then travelling to New York, ample food was offered to his satirical pen, in the absurd excitement which prevailed to get tickets to his first course. People—not all of them mere speculators either—passed the cold winter nights in the street in the vicinity of the ticket office, to get an early chance for good seats. Others would take their places at six o'clock in the morning, and find themselves by two or three in the afternoon still some distance from the ticket-sellers. At the opening night all the literary celebrities of the city were present, and Dickens received an ovation which would have made any man feel proud.

THE REACTION.

After the first few nights, it was found, however, that the Dickens tickets would not bring the heavy premiums they at first commanded. Indeed, shrewd persons would stroll around to Steinway Hall about the time for the commencement of the reading and would find it easy work to obtain from alarmed speculators good seats, at even less than the regular prices; and a few evenings later, there was no speculation at all in tickets, though the hall was always well filled. I do not think that during all his stay in New York, Dickens had a single poor house. As to dead-heads, those omnipresent individuals were on hand in fair numbers every night, notwithstanding the alleged difficulty of obtaining free passes.

The members of the press, full of the most gushing enthusiasm about the great novelist, were fully primed and prepared to be enchanted with the Dickens readings, and, like the rest of the public, were, for once, free from their usual critical incredulity. The immense length of the articles which appeared in the leading dailies, the morning after the first Dickens reading, proved to the experienced eye that they must have been partially written, as far as preamble and general analysis of Dickens the writer—over night. No one ventured to see spots in the literary sun. Every critic was, for once, thoroughly satisfied; and the excited public, fired by the elaborate notices, expected more from the celebrated reader than they had any right to expect from an entire theatrical company.

After the first few nights, however, a few bold spirits ventured to express a mild disappointment with Dickens. Friends whispered it confidentially to each other, as if it were treason which must not be spoken aloud. A few daring ladies—chiefly those who had never read Dickens, and could not appreciate his genius—confessed that he made them sleepy. The *Herald* newspaper was the first to intimate that there were other readers in the world worth hearing besides the author of "David Copperfield." The disaffection spread. A negro minstrel of talent in his line, announced a burlesque Dickens reading, and found in the unauthorized "rising inflections," in which Dickens ends almost every sentence, ample field for the exercise of satirical imitation. People remembered that Vandenhoff had for some time been giving readings from Dickens' works with admirable effect, and a goodly number openly declared that they preferred the latter to the former; and at this day, that portion of the public interested in the affair at all, is about equally divided on the question as to whether Dickens is or is not a great reader.

AN INDIVIDUAL OPINION.

Where there is such wide difference of opinion, it is almost egotistical to indulge in any individual criticism. But, it may safely be said that the enjoyment in the Dickens readings will, to a great extent, depend upon the familiarity of the listener with that author's writings. A genuine admirer of Dickens will, firstly, consider his money and time well spent, if only to *see* the marvellous author who has given him so much pleasure. Secondly, he will be interested in noting how such an author interprets his own creations. In some instances he will find a marked difference between this interpretation and that which is popularly adopted. For instance, the *Toots* of Mr. Dickens' readings is quite a different character from the *Toots* of popular acceptation. A number have also expressed disappointment with Mr. Dickens' rendering of *Sam Weller*, expecting a more pronounced or exaggerated individuality. On the other hand, if certain familiar characters do not respond to public expectation, Mr. Dickens brings into surprising prominence minor personages who are easily forgotten in a mere perusal of his books. In all his entertainment there is nothing more delightfully graphic than his imitation of the nameless boy in the "Christmas Carol," to whom *Scrooge*, from his window, gives directions in regard to the purchase of the colossal turkey intended for the delectation and deglutition of the Cratchit family. The plump cousin in the same story is another character unexpectedly brought up into prominence. In all his delineations of child-life, Mr. Dickens is truly exquisite, his highly-pitched, and rather feeble, voice lending itself easily to the shrill treble of childhood. He not infrequently alters the text of his readings, introducing fresh verbal conceits quite as quaint and amusing as any of those which in his printed works have so largely aided in winning for him a deserved celebrity.

DICKENS AT HOME.

The headquarters of Mr. Dickens in New York is at the Westminster Hotel, a quiet and very expensive house on Irving Place, in the immediate vicinity of Steinway Hall, where his readings are given. Here he takes his meals with Dolby, and occasionally a few friends. He is an inveterate story-teller, and expects all within ear-shot to listen to his anecdotes, which he tells with considerable spirit and dramatic effect; but when not engaged in story telling, he always has the air of a man who is frightfully bored with everything and everybody; and, therefore, to please the great novelist, it is necessary, while in his company, to be a listener rather than a talker. Although his frequent engagements to read are enough to keep any one man busy, Dickens is at the same time a most industrious literary worker, and spends much of his time at the desk, writing for the *Atlantic* magazine, or taking notes of his present American tour. He will undoubtedly make a handsome fortune out of his visit to this country. No one will begrudge it to him, for no pecuniary recompense is too great for the man who "created" Little Nell and Tiny Tim, Captain Cuttle and Wilkins Micawber.

RAMBLER.

Platonic Love.

From Rev. W. R. Alger's Friendships of Women.

Rarely has any relation of individuals been so original, and awakened so much interest, as that between Goethe and his child-friend Bettine. In publishing their correspondence many years after its close, Bettine prefaced it with the remark: "This book is for the good, and not for the bad." The former how she had would misinterpret it, yet felt that she could afford to defy their incompetent construal. She loved Goethe to idolatry—one who is soul vibrating beneath the power of the passion; but the ideality of the passion, to her naive and spontaneous nature, was a perfect safeguard from evil. Under this spell, all her rich, unquestioning ardors of reverence and fondness were as sacredly guided as the movements of Mignon, dancing blindfold amidst the eggs, without ever a false step. Goethe's conduct toward the trustful and impassioned girl was exceedingly discreet, in the mingled kindness and wisdom. He felt the sweetness of her worship; he guarded her, as a father would, from its dangers. But, above all, he was profoundly interested in the spectacle of her young, original, unrivalled soul. The electric ball of her brain teemed with a miraculous effervescence, on which he never tired of gazing. It was to him like sitting apart in some still place, and watching the secret forces and workings of nature, reflected in a small mirror. Thus Bettine writes from the strange fulness of her mind, in mystic language, to Goethe's mother: "Would that I sat a beggar child before his door, and took a piece of bread from his hand, and that he knew, by my glance, of what spirit I am the child. Then would he draw me nigh to him, and cover me with his cloak, that I might be warm. I know he would never bid me go again. I should wander in the house, and no one would know who I was, nor whence I came; and years would pass, and life would pass, and in his features the whole world would be reflected to me, and I should not need to learn anything more." And Goethe replies: "Your dear letters bestow on me so much that is delightful, that they give me a succession of holidays, whose return always blesses me anew. Write to me all that passes in your mind. Farewell. Be ever near me, and continue to refresh me." Mont Blanc stoops, with all his snows, to kiss the rosy vale nestling at his feet.

Goethe, in the course of his life, stood in the most intimate relations with a large number of the rarest women. Few men have ever appreciated female character so well. No one has exhibited their virtues, and pleaded their cause with a more impressive combination of insight, sympathy and veneration. His many sins toward women deserve severe condemnation and rebuke; but it is an outrageous wrong toward his noble genius to limit attention, as so many critics do, to that aspect of the case. The wondering love and study which Frederike, Lili, and others drew from him; the religious admiration and awed curiosity evoked in him by the spiritual Fraulein von Klettenburg, "over whom," as he said, "in her invalid loneliness, the Holy Ghost brooded like a dove;" the respectful affection, gratitude and homage commanded by the extraordinary merits of his lofty and endeared friends, the Duchess Amelia, and the Grand Duchess Louise—all bore fruits in his experience and his works.

ART GOSSIP.

Mr. W. T. Blodgett, of New York, for whom Church painted the "Heart of the Andes," and who possesses some of the finest paintings in the United States, has just received from Paris, where he purchased it of the artist last autumn, Gustave Dore's large drawing, about three feet by five, representing the contest between "Michael and his Angels and the Dragon and his Angels," described in the twelfth chapter of the Book of Revelation. It is a superb work of art, and the only considerable original by Dore that has yet found it's way to the United States.

Nearly all the educational institutions in France, especially in the direction of art, have hitherto been under the patronage and direction of the government. But the people are beginning to disembarrass themselves of this oppressive patronage, and are establishing schools for themselves. A school of design has just been opened by the workmen in bronze in the Rue Saint Claude, Paris, and a prize of five thousand francs is to be given to encourage the best scholars and mechanics. A similar school or society has been formed among the workers in jewelry, with a view to instruction in their profession, and to reward those who may execute the best work.

The Museum of Brussels has been enriched by the acquisition of an important picture by Teniers, which for several generations has been in the possession of a family in Antwerp. The picture has been known among European amateurs under the title of the "Grand Kermesse of Teniers," and large offers have frequently been made for it, but until now without success. The picture represents a gentleman and his family at a Flemish festival, but it derives special interest from the fact that the figures are portraits of Teniers and family. The Brussels Museum has paid for this picture the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand francs.

It is interesting to know that the British Museum has in its possession a study in pen and ink by Titian, of the celebrated picture which was a short time since destroyed by fire. It differs somewhat in the detail, but the main idea is the same. This drawing is to be reproduced by photography, and will be published by the Arundel Society.

Meissonier's painting of "Napoleon," which attracted much attention at the Universal Exhibition, has been sold recently for twenty thousand dollars.

Bath, in England, stands on the site of the old Roman Aqua Solis, and an interesting confirmation of the Roman character of the city has recently come to light in the course of excavations made at the White Hart Inn. The workmen came upon what appears to have been the site of a great Temple of Minerva.

Woolner has recently finished a colossal statue of William III. It is to be placed in the Houses of Parliament, in St. Stephen's Hall. The figure is magnificently carved and well designed, in the attitude of standing in state robes. The orb is in one hand; the other hand rests upon the hip. There is a freedom in this design which could hardly be expected from the upholstery of the costume.

Of Ward's "Freedman," an intelligent writer remarks: "Here is the simple figure of a seminude negro, sitting, it may be, on the steps of the Capitol, a fugitive, resting his arms upon his knees, his head turned eagerly piercing into the distance for his ever-vigilant enemy, his hand grasping his broken manacles with an energy that bodes no good to his pursuers. A simple story, simple and most plainly told. There is no departure from the negro type. It shows the black man as he runs to-day. It is no abstraction, or bit of metaphysics that needs to be labeled or explained. It is a fact, and not a fancy. He is all African. With a true and honest instinct, Mr. Ward has gone among the race, and from the best specimens, with wonderful patience and perseverance, has selected and combined, and from this race alone erected a noble figure—a form that might challenge the admiration of an ancient Greek. It is a mighty expression of stalwart manhood, which now, thanks to the courage and genius of the artist, stands forth for the first time to assert in the face of the world's prejudices, that, with the best of them, he has at least an equal physical conformation." And the author of the "Art Idea" says of this work: "It is completely original in itself—a genuine inspiration of American genius."

W. E. Marshall, whose portrait of Lincoln is so well known, has been engaged for more than a year past upon a portrait of General Grant, and has now the work completed. The portrait is engraved in pure line, and forms a companion to his picture of Lincoln. In the production of this portrait Mr. Marshall enjoyed unusual facilities; he had the best of opportunities to know and study General Grant, having his atelier at the General's headquarters when his original picture was painted. The engraving is from his painting, and competent judges assert that Mr. Marshall's is the only truthful portrait yet executed.

MUSICAL GOSSIP.

The two hundred performances of the *Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein* at the Varieties produced 870,263 francs; and the *droits des Pauvres*, which is one-eleventh of the receipts, amounted to 79,000 francs, and the *droits d'auteur* to 104,000 francs.

Mdme. Anna Bishop has spent the year 1868 in giving entertainments in various parts of India.

Mr. and Mme. Ristori and the two youthful Ristoris take a lesson in English every day. The children get on very well, but with the old folks the work is a little tough.

Ina Hillgren is the name of a Swedish maiden who is said to possess greater vocal and operatic talent than Jenny Lind or Christina Nilsson at their best. She's pretty too. Just now she is warbling at the Royal Theatre, Stockholm.

Foreign musical people are not forgotten by lovers of the heavenly art in the outlying regions of Westchester. The great Norwegian violinist has been remembered by Mr. George Quintard of Rye, who has some famous imported stock, and who has given to one noble animal, a bull, the name of "Ole."

It was not Home the Spiritualist, but Holmes the violinist, who married the sparkling Madame Moet, of Champagne celebrity. Madame has her "pledges" from the departed Moet, each older than her new husband; but she is pretty, possesses plastic tact, and is well known in Paris for her literary cleverness. When she went to the altar, and blushingly faltered out the customary brief statement as to "love, honor and obey," she wore a pearl-colored satin of that delicate shade which is gladdened by a rosy tint and silver sheen, and an exquisite black lace mantilla, and over her head a black lace veil. You see, Black for a wedding! Yes, because she was a widow. Her slippers were of satin to match her dress.

The *Orchestra* has the following in relation to the new opera of "Robinson Crusoe:" "The vulgarity of some of the words passes all description. There is a Sunday party, at which 'a wisky,' is the 'ice sandwiche' figure. There is a cookery-book ditty, by Jim Cokes, on the savoury subject of 'Pot au feu.' Vulgarest of all is the duett betwixt the inevitable *soubrette* and her sailor (how gross as compared with the *Fatima* and *Scheremouk* of Mr. Planche's "Oberon"!) The two are on the point of being eaten alive by cannibals, and begin by singing how the same spit on which they are to be roasted will unite their hearts. And then they quarrel as to which of the pair, supposing only one of them skewered for the roast, should survive his or her mate, and each of the two presses to be the survivor, on the ground that prolonged grief over a tomb is less endurable than being basted, not to say crunched half raw. To this have we come in the most graceful, lively and popular musical theatre of Paris."

LITERARY GOSSIP.

M. de Lamartine's condition is described in terms that must awaken feelings of commiseration in some of his merciless detractors. He sits speechless all day, leaving his arm-chair only when the servant to carry him to his meals, when he eats voraciously, and his recovery is scarcely possible.

During the year 1867 the University of Dublin lost its Chancellor (Earl of Rosse), its Vice Chancellor (Lord Chancellor Blackburne), and its Provost (the Rev. Dr. Macdonnell).

Alfred Tennyson received one hundred guineas for a twenty-four line poem in the last number of *Once a Week*. This is doing almost as well as our Bryant with his *Ledger* poems.

It is rumored that Her Majesty proposes to show her sense of the valuable assistance she has received in her literary labors from Mr. Theodore Martin by conferring upon him the honor of Knighthood.

The London booksellers allow their customers a discount of nearly 17 per cent on the price of English books, and lay on a premium of 10 per cent on the price of French books.

Sir Roundell Palmer is preparing a hymn-book for Congregational use; the accompanying tunes being in process of arrangement by Mr. John Hullah.

Mr. George MacDonald, the novelist, preached a couple of sermons to the Independent Church at Aberdeen on the last Sunday of the year. The chapel was crowded to the doors.

THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.

Fashions, Gossip, Society and Music.

New Sensations—The Toothache—Its Qualities as an Ache—After the Charity Ball—A Sneeze—The Last Joke of the Season—Gilmore's Concerts—The Sacred Concerts—Extra Weddings—Patti's Marriage—A Question of Etiquette—Wordsworth vs. Holland—Pocket-Meters—Nose Protectors—Musical Gossip.

CHICAGO, Jan 31, 1869.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

It is an epoch in a man's life when he experiences a new sensation, and that stage of his journey deserves always to be marked with a white stone.

When there are no more new sensations to be enjoyed, when a man gets down to the core and the seeds, he is justified in allowing his nearest relatives to sign an undertaker's receipt for him.

Occasionally we get our pulses stirred a little by a new story from Dickens, a new song by Gounod, or a new picture by Dore.

Sometimes we freeze ourselves at the boreal pole; roast ourselves at the equator; eat lotos among the Nile crocodiles; hunt gorillas among the Hottentots; get as near Heaven as we ever shall, in a balloon; all for a new sensation. Sometimes we find it in a new sauce from the fertile brain of Brisse. Sometimes we discover it in the practice of a virtue, sometimes in the commission of a small sin. We look for it by a plunge into wild pleasures, anon by a stoical experience or self-imposed miseries. A man can pluck an ecstacy out of agony if he only knows how. Sometimes we get tired of looking for it here, and with a chafing-dish and charcoal start on a carbonic trip and search for it among the stars that outlie this rather insignificant planet.

This humdrum monotony becomes very stupid. The bare friction of the treadmill would wear one out in a little while, if it were not for these new sensations occasionally.

I have just experienced and am now experiencing mine.

It is

THE TOOTHACHE.

I know of no ache that has so many little shades of color about it, so many blandishments that are hard to resist, so many infinite variations. I know of no ache that so effectually carries you into the very ecstacy of misery. I know of no ache that makes you so utterly indifferent as to the education of the rising generation. It is the only ache that has the rare metaphysical power of making man an irresponsible moral agent.

There is nothing heavy, dull or earthly about it. It is essential and devilish. It is keen, poignant and ethereal. Ithuriel's spear might cause such a pain. Mephisto's prong might also do it. A raging tooth gives you vivid ideas of Hades and quite as satisfactory as those experienced by Dante in his grand tour through that interesting country. It sounds the whole gamut of diabolate misery. The ringers that rang up the Bride of Enderby never tugged more vigorously at the ropes than the little fiends in each tooth will tug at the nerves. One sounds the main theme and immediately your mouth is full of variations. A red hot arrow is shot up into your cerebrum from one spot, and straightway is followed by a whole flight of arrows from others.

It takes the conceit out of you.

In Bonaparte, Shakspeare, St. Paul, Beatrice Cenci, Martin Luther, Biddy O'Flannigan, Ca'eate and Peregrine, with the toothache, there is no essential difference. War, the drama, religion, heroism, reformation, floor-scrubbing, folly, and conceit, are no longer characteristics. We all stand on the one simple plane of jaw-misery. It is the one touch of nature that makes us kin, and shows that one person is just as good as another—when they have the toothache.

Being in this blessed condition, and, in addition thereto, not having yet recovered from the effects of the Charity Ball, do you expect me to say anything brilliant?

To have gotten one's self up extravagantly, and in a manner combining the elegance of the peony with the gorgeousness of the hollyhock; to have feasted one's eyes for an entire evening on hangings which reminded one of a back-yard on washing day; on flowers which no amount of imagination could have converted into anything but very sickly paper; on poultry and small game persisting in hanging in the most distorted manner; on those poor little wretches from Canary, who never peeped once during the night; on young Boosey, desperately waltzing, as if attempting to back out of a hornet's nest; on the naughty flirtation of Celeste, and Amelia, and Blanche; on the desperate attempt of old Mrs. Sunflower, long ago gone to seed, to appear as a fresh young rose; to do all this for sweet Charity, and then have sweet Charity left out in the cold, is too bad.

If Charity had a great ball Monday night, I wonder if she did not have a greater bawl Tuesday morning.

I cannot think of anything more distracting, unless it was that wretched man on Thursday night who deliberately sneezed—sneezed as if it was the accumulated sneeze of his life—a sneeze he would not have lost for a thousand dollars—sneezed when the house was hushed to almost painful stillness, and right in the pianissimo of Urso's "Last Rose of Summer."

Nothing but instant *hari kari* would have atoned for that sneeze.

And talking about that little sad-faced, dreamy violinist, reminds me of Fitz-Henry's last. I had come in late and inquired of Fitz, if it had been a good concert.

"Delicious," said he.

"Were there any bouquets thrown?" said I.

"Only a Camille-Urso," said he.

"Fiddle," said I.

If exact justice were meted out in this world, Chicago would never have any more music, for neglecting these ambrosial concerts, which have been the very cream of our season. The finely-selected programmes; the reed band, with its superb renderings; Mrs. Smith, one of the best concert singers we have ever had here, not very decided in style, perhaps, but with a voice full of sweetness, freshness and beauty, and facile in execution; Camille Urso, the Orpheus of the violin world; Arbuckle, making the blood tingle in one's finger ends with his inspiring cornet; Dr. Guilmette, fat, jolly, bubbling over with fun in the Barber, or solemn and impressive in oratorio, with a voice full of sympathy and richness; and last, but not least, Gilmore himself with his concentrating, emphatic and graceful baton, have combined to give us a series of concerts which will always remain as grateful and pleasant musical memories.

This evening, the band and solo artists give their last concert with sacred music, after the following programme:

1. Overture to Rossini's "Stabat Mater"	Mercadante.	ORCHESTRA.
2. Aria from "Elijah"—"It is Enough"	Mendelssohn.	DR. GUILMETTE.
3. "Tantum Ergo," with accompaniments for orchestra	Mercadante.	MR. M. ARBUCKLE.
4. "With Verdure Clad"	Haydn.	MRS. H. M. SMITH.
5. Grand Concerto in D minor	Vieuxtemps.	CAMILLA URSO.
6. Overture to "The Martyrs"	Bellini.	ORCHESTRA.
7. Grand Aria, "The Voice of a Departing Soul"	Gilmore.	DR. GUILMETTE.
8. Notturno, "Departed Days"	Losse.	REED BAND.
9. "Ave Maria," for voice, violin obligato, piano, organ, and orchestra	Gounod.	CAMILLA URSO AND MRS. H. M. SMITH.
10. "American Hymn"	Keller.	REED BAND AND ORCHESTRA.

And the man that don't like that programme is fit for "treason, stratagems, and spoils."

I do not know that there is any peculiar connection between Sacred Concerts and posthumous weddings. In fact, upon reflection, I do not think there is; and yet somehow I am reminded that a correspondent writes to me this week, wanting me to "pitch into" diamond weddings, golden weddings, silver weddings, tin weddings, crystal weddings, wooden weddings, paper weddings, and all sorts of metalliferous, ligneous and papyrous weddings, *et id omne genus*, under the general head of begging weddings.

My correspondent exactly hits the nail on the head. The custom, at first confined to diamond and golden weddings, was well enough; but it has been so minutely subdivided that it has become a nuisance. It has been suggested that the abuse of the custom might be remedied by putting at the bottom of the invitations, "No presents will be received except from relatives." I hardly think that would have any effect, as relatives are not generally burdened with affection, and consequently are not renowned for giving presents. As the matter now stands, it is substantially reduced to the following state of things: Robinson marries a charming bride, and on the night of the genuine wedding receives a handsome outfit in the way of presents. At the end of each year afterwards they send out circulars to their friends and acquaintances announcing the fact that they are destitute of wooden-ware, tin-ware, or paper-ware, as the case may be, and each friend and acquaintance must either send regrets or come with his arms full of substantial material to the marital beggars. Having stocked their house with the necessaries of life, they will, if they live long enough, get their invoices at irregular intervals, of silver, gold and diamonds. It is virtually gift-making under compulsion, and, in many cases, where people cannot afford to make gifts. I do not know how it may seem to a man looking through a grindstone, but to one not accustomed to that species of ocular test, the acceptance of gifts under such circumstances savors considerably of indelicacy. The ill-natured Gradgrind who wanted to discount on his golden and diamond weddings was a great deal more delicate.

It now seems to be definitely settled that the charming Adelina Patti is to be really married to the Marquis de Caux, who is reputed, of course, to be one of the handsomest cavaliers of the day, high in position at the Tuileries, and the leader of all the balls and soirees there. Charming man! Fortunate Mrs. Caux. The telegraph has taken the pains to inform us that Adelina's notes have been converted into $300,000, but provokingly makes no allusion to the condition of Mr. Caux's purse. The certainty of this marriage gives rise to a cruel suspicion that La Diva has reached the apex of her fame, and that there must be rivals in Europe. Under any other circumstances, the enthusiasm at the footlights and the ducats in the thesaurus would certainly effect Mr. C., of the Tuileries.

And, before I get out of amusements, it is proper to answer a question which is floating round just now: "Ought a lady to invite a gentleman to places of entertainment such as theatres, concerts, lectures, etc.?" Custom gives a lady the right this year, and common sense every other year. If any lady, fond of music, for instance, has a gentleman friend who is not up to that kind of thing, it is her bounden duty to invite him to go and —— let him settle the bills. Any lady who is not in the way to be invited should take the reins in her own hand and invite somebody. It is simply a matter of common sense, and whatever belongs to common sense is right, and whatever is right is proper.

The most atrocious display of want of common sense was lately evinced by the Philadelphia *Press* in asserting that Wordsworth might have written "Katrina." What has the bard of Rydal Mount done that he should be thus grossly slandered? Whatever Wordsworth might have written, it is a matter of congratulation to his fame that he died before such an event occurred. If Wordsworth had written "Katrina," we should have had the gentle Timothy Titcomb writing "Miss Jane had a bag and a mouse was in it" or lines to that effect. There is no derrick tall enough to hoist the author of "Katrina" up to Wordsworth's position, and those who make the attempt are wasting their strength as uselessly as the man who tried to draw himself out of his boots by the straps.

A new invention has been lately made and patented—a pocket meter. One of those ingenious little inventions is to be applied to the pocket in which money is carried, and will record on one little dial the amount in dollars and cents put into the pocket, while another dial will indicate the amount taken out. The arrangement by which the machine is made to distinguish between a five-dollar greenback and a one dollar is peculiar and very ingenious, though not liable to get out of order. The distinction between the different denominations of fractional currency is more easily made, of course, on account of a difference in size.

Henceforth, those unfortunate beings who never know where their money goes to, will have an opportunity of keeping their little private expense account in the easiest manner possible. The faithful father will supply the diffusive boy with a machine for each pocket and thus be enabled to arrange juvenile expenses. The meter in Mrs. Blobbs' pocket will inform Old Blobbs at any moment whether she has exceeded her quantum of pin-money, how much she has taken and how much she has spent, and Boosey's *sprees*, which have been so financially chaotic in the past will be painfully regular hereafter in the matter of dollars and cents. The race of Harold Skimpoles will die out speedily under the new regime.

Only one other scientific invention properly belongs to my department this week—the "Ladies' Nose-Protector," a case lined with fur to be affixed to the feminine proboscis. It will be invaluable in horse cars and other such odorous institutions.

The musical news abroad is substantially as follows: Barnett's "Ancient Mariner" is shortly to be brought out in London .... Female singers are to be introduced in the English cathedrals but screened from the public gaze .... The following titles of new Italian operas are given in foreign journals: "La Bella Margherita," by Signor Battista, "Giuditta," (what has become of Signor Peri's "Giuditta"?) in Naples, and "Clarice Visconti," by Signor Mari, in Ancona .... There are three "Romeo and Juliet" operas running against each other in the theatres of Milan; one by M. Gounod.

It is obvious that the capital of Italy is becoming classical, if not calm, in its culture of music. Florence has its great amateurs too; one of these, Madame Laussot, an English lady by birth, belonging to a family of great literary distinction, directs a Cherubini Society, at which the most modern German music—such, for instance, as the Abbe Liszt's "Beatitudes"—is grappled with. ....

M. Pasdeloup, the indefatigable, has been producing Meyerbeer's suppressed Overture to "Le Prophete" at one of his concerts.

The London *Athenaeum* says:

"Among the saddest things which it is the historian's duty to chronicle are the mistakes made by those who have been long public favorites, in refusing to recollect that, be their summer and autumn ever so long, winter days will come, when they are best at home. It is painful to say that Signor Mario's appearance at St. Petersburg has been disastrous. Something of this may be charged on the climate; but considering the previous state of his resources, his ill-success must be ascribed to other causes. Artists are too apt to forget that in no country save England is the public grateful enough for past delights to be patient with the inevitable ravages of time. The Parisians threw a funereal wreath on the stage to the most consummate actress we have ever seen—Mars—to remind her that she was 'superfluous' on the stage."

The following is the latest Parisian musical gossip: The Athenee Theatre opened a few days ago with "Marlborough," a four-act opera, furnished with *partitions* made by MM. Bizet, Jonas, Legouix, and Delibes. M. Georges Kastner, a musical critic of some repute, and whose books have a certain value, is dead. Mdlle. Brunet Lafleur, a young lady from whom much has been expected, appeared at the Opera Comique, in "Le Domino Noir," with but a doubtful success. "Gulliver," the new piece at the Theatre du Chatelet, for which Mdlle. Schneider has been retained, is described as very splendid, very long, very dull, but shamelessly indecent. The art of undress, we are assured, cannot be carried much further. Schubert's "Hauslische Krieg" is in preparation at the Fantaisies Parisiennes. Mdlle. Adelina Patti intends to venture two characters no less arduous than the *Giovanna d'Arco* of Verdi, and *Semiramide*. If nature and stature have anything to do with defining dramatic occupation (a matter of more importance than has been supposed) the Babylonian Queen is one of the parts above her reach. Will she next attempt *Medea* and *Norma*?

PEREGRINE PICKLE.

PARIS GOSSIP.

Fresh Gleaning From French Papers.

A few nights before Christmas Mrs. T——, of Paris, awoke in the middle of the night. Her husband was not as usual by her side. With a hesitating voice she tenderly cried, "Alfred!" No Alfred replied. It is a melancholy thing not to find an Alfred when you want one. The young wife arose and began to hunt for the missing object. Hearing a noise in the kitchen she went thither. Opening the door a strange sight met her eyes. There stood Alfred *en chemise*, but with a cook's cap and apron, cooking away, with his eyes closed. He held a chicken in his hands—a row of saucepans gave forth the most delicious odors, and a *creme a la vanille* was cooing in a great porcelain dish. Mrs. T—— heaved a sigh of relief to find that the attraction which had subtracted Alfred from her side was entirely culinary, and then burst into a fit of laughter, which did not awake her beloved. The explanation was this: Alfred expected the next day to give a grand breakfast to a number of friends, and the night before his cook had left him, abruptly. This had haunted him in his dreams, and, being somnambulistic, he had arisen and began to prepare the meal himself. Madame did not awaken him until he had finished cooking a superb breakfast and arranged it on the table. Then she persuaded him to arouse and dress. The guests found everything in good style, and there was much laughter over the table at the dishes cooked by the host in a dream.

There is now living at Aube sur Seine a young married couple, who have for a year past been kept in suspense as to whether they were or were not obliged, by the conditions of a certain will, to make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem clad solely *en chemise*. The courts awarded them the property and freed them from the condition. The testator, who left them a very large property on these terms, was an eccentric old uncle, and they were prepared to fulfil the conditions, intending to travel solely by night.

Recently the inmates of a house in the Rue d'Orleans, Paris, were amazed by the sound of a frightful breakage of porcelain and household goods, and a hideous outcry in a suite of rooms which had been occupied for fifteen days by a newly married couple. The young husband was mad with rage, his wife wept, and believed him to be insane. The young man showed her a letter which he had just found. "What does this mean?" said he. "I—I—was afraid to show it to you," she stammered. "Yes; so I suppose," growled he. This was the text of the letter from the country: "Miss ——: Having learned that you were lately married, I rite to no if your husban will please let me continu to have the cair of your two children." When one has married a young lady of extraordinary beauty, with a modest face, in which a blush shows itself frequently, it is rather startling to receive such a note. Still, it is always well to make inquiries before proceeding to break the plates. And this was the explanation. The two children were two little nephews, sons of the wife's sister, who had died two years before in Russia. Proofs conclusive. Before which the husband, no longer jealous, made his excuses, and the children were adopted. New plates were bought, and all is going on well.

Lately in the Rue Montmartre, Mr. B—— was sitting in his room smoking, when—bang! there was a terrible explosion, and B. found himself head over heels on the floor and his furniture well mixed up. A steam boiler had burst in the basement. B. picked himself up, and then arranged his chairs. He was amazed to discover that his room had acquired a new closet. "Peste!" quoth he, "Where did that come from?" The closet was in the wall, and the door was ajar. B. examined. He found that the door was a flat one and had been covered with wall paper. The shock had burst it outwards. The consucceed in securing a husband of large attainments and corresponding requirements, hold his affections in after-life? I tell you, nay; and that wives depending on them will, in the end, receive that which they deserve—simply toleration.

Now, Genevieve, I advise you not to trouble your head further about the inequality of men and women; but to just arm yourself through industry, intelligence, and a noble aim, with power to accomplish something worthy of yourself, and if, in the course of events, some man desiring a more perfect life, should ask you to walk along the path with him, and you consent, be assured, it will not be for a short distance, but to the end.

VELVET PAW.

DICKENS' READINGS IN THE UNITED STATES.

A Sensible Reaction.

How Dickens Was Induced to Give Readings There.

An Individual Opinion of His Merits.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan 22.

Now that the first excitement attendant on the arrival of the great novelist has subsided, quite a reaction is setting in against Dickens, and against this reaction there is no bulwark of personal partiality and social influence. On his former visit to this city, he was surrounded by crowds of lion-hunters, who maintained during his entire stay a factitious excitement about the author of Pickwick. On his present visit, Dickens took pains to snub his American friends in advance, by having it carefully announced that he would accept no invitations, and did not wish to mingle in society. I am glad to learn that society has carefully let him alone. Society accepts his dictum with the most perfect resignation, and while it attends his readings as a mere amusement, it does not invite the reader to its houses. Dickens is, in fact, severely let alone; and as this was his express desire, he has every reason to be immensely gratified.

HOW HE WAS ENGAGED.

A member of the Boston firm of Ticknor & Fields being about to go abroad some time ago, was authorised by a gentleman of New York city to offer Mr. Dickens one thousand dollars a night for one hundred nights, to come over to this country and give readings. The suggestion was listened to, as a joke—"only this, and nothing more;" but, arrived on the other side of the water, the party to whom the suggestion was made, thought, after all, it might be worth something, and calling on Dickens, made a proposition to him. Then to America came Dolby, the forerunner of the great novelist, to investigate the matter more closely, and everything proving satisfactory, an arrangement was made with Ticknor & Fields by which the author of Pickwick came to this country, and is now going around the country, reading on behalf of his employers, he himself, of course, receiving a magnificent salary, though whether it amounts to $1,000 a night is known only to the parties directly interested. Coming to the home city of Ticknor & Fields, Dickens gave his first reading in Boston. Then travelling to New York, ample food was offered to his satirical pen, in the absurd excitement which prevailed to get tickets to his first course. People—not all of them mere speculators either—passed the cold winter nights in the street in the vicinity of the ticket office, to get an early chance for good seats. Others would take their places at six o'clock in the morning, and find themselves by two or three in the afternoon still some distance from the ticket-sellers. At the opening night all the literary celebrities of the city were present, and Dickens received an ovation which would have made any man feel proud.

THE REACTION.

After the first few nights, it was found, however, that the Dickens tickets would not bring the heavy premiums they at first commanded. Indeed, shrewd persons would stroll around to Steinway Hall about the time for the commencement of the reading and would find it easy work to obtain from alarmed speculators good seats, at even less than the regular prices; and a few evenings later, there was no speculation at all in tickets, though the hall was always well filled. I do not think that during all his stay in New York, Dickens had a single poor house. As to dead-heads, those omnipresent individuals were on hand in fair numbers every night, notwithstanding the alleged difficulty of obtaining free passes.

The members of the press, full of the most gushing enthusiasm about the great novelist, were fully primed and prepared to be enchanted with the Dickens readings, and, like the rest of the public, were, for once, free from their usual critical incredulity. The immense length of the articles which appeared in the leading dailies, the morning after the first Dickens reading, proved to the experienced eye that they must have been partially written, as far as preamble and general analysis of Dickens the writer—over night. No one ventured to see spots in the literary sun. Every critic was, for once, thoroughly satisfied; and the excited public, fired by the elaborate notices, expected more from the celebrated reader than they had any right to expect from an entire theatrical company.

After the first few nights, however, a few bold spirits ventured to express a mild disappointment with Dickens. Friends whispered it confidentially to each other, as if it were treason which must not be spoken aloud. A few daring ladies—chiefly those who had never read Dickens, and could not appreciate his genius—confessed that he made them sleepy. The *Herald* newspaper was the first to intimate that there were other readers in the world worth hearing besides the author of "David Copperfield." The disaffection spread. A negro minstrel of talent in his line, announced a burlesque Dickens reading, and found in the unauthorized "rising inflections," in which Dickens ends almost every sentence, ample field for the exercise of satirical imitation. People remembered that Vandenhoff had for some time been giving readings from Dickens' works with admirable effect, and a goodly number openly declared that they preferred the latter to the former; and at this day, that portion of the public interested in the affair at all, is about equally divided on the question as to whether Dickens is or is not a great reader.

AN INDIVIDUAL OPINION.

Where there is such wide difference of opinion, it is almost egotistical to indulge in any individual criticism. But, it may safely be said that the enjoyment in the Dickens readings will, to a great extent, depend upon the familiarity of the listener with that author's writings. A genuine admirer of Dickens will, firstly, consider his money and time well spent, if only to see the marvellous author who has given him so much pleasure. Secondly, he will be interested in noting how such an author interprets his own creations. In some instances he will find a marked difference between this interpretation and that which is popularly adopted. For instance, the *Toots* of Mr. Dickens' readings is quite a different character from the *Toots* of popular acceptation. A number have also expressed disappointment with Mr. Dickens' rendering of *Sam Weller*, expecting a more pronounced or exaggerated individuality. On the other hand, if certain familiar characters do not respond to public expectation, Mr. Dickens brings into surprising prominence minor personages who are easily forgotten in a mere perusal of his books. In all his entertainment there is nothing more delightfully graphic than his imitation of the nameless boy in the "Christmas Carol," to whom *Scrooge*, from his window, gives directions in regard to the purchase of the colossal turkey intended for the delectation and deglutition of the Cratchit family. The plump cousin in the same story is another character unexpectedly brought up into prominence. In all his delineations of child-life, Mr. Dickens is truly exquisite, his highly-pitched, and rather feeble, voice lending itself easily to the shrill treble of childhood. He not infrequently alters the text of his readings, introducing fresh verbal conceits quite as quaint and amusing as any of those which in his printed works have so largely aided in winning for him a deserved celebrity.

DICKENS AT HOME.

The headquarters of Mr. Dickens in New York is at the Westminster Hotel, a quiet and very expensive house on Irving Place, in the immediate vicinity of Steinway Hall, where his readings are given. Here he takes his meals with Dolby, and occasionally a few friends. He is an inveterate story-teller, and expects all within ear-shot to listen to his anecdotes, which he tells with considerable spirit and dramatic effect; but when not engaged in story telling, he always has the air of a man who is frightfully bored with everything and everybody; and, therefore, to please the great novelist, it is necessary, while in his company, to be a listener rather than a talker. Although his frequent engagements to read are enough to keep any one man busy, Dickens is at the same time a most industrious literary worker, and spends much of his time at the desk, writing for the *Atlantic* magazine, or taking notes of his present American tour. He will undoubtedly make a handsome fortune out of his visit to this country. No one will begrudge it to him, for no pecuniary recompense is too great for the man who "created" Little Nell and Tiny Tim, Captain Cuttle and Wilkins Micawber.

BAMBOO.

Platonic Love.

From Rev. W. R. Alger's Friendships of Women.

Rarely has any relation of individuals been so original, and awakened so much interest, as that between Goethe and his child-friend Bettine. In publishing their correspondence, many years after its close, Bettine prefaces it with the remark: "This book is for the good, and not for the bad." She foresaw how the bad would misinterpret it, yet felt that she could afford to defy their incompetent construal. She loved Goethe to idolatry, one who is soul vibrating beneath the power of the possession; but the ideality of the passion, in her naive and spontaneous nature, was a perfect safeguard from evil. Under this spell, all her rich, unquestioning ardors of reverence and fondness were as sacredly guided as the movements of Mignon dancing blindfold amidst the eggs, with never a false step. Goethe's conduct towards the trustful and impassioned girl was exceedingly discreet, in its mingled kindness and wisdom. He felt the sweetness of her worship; he guarded her, as a father would, from its dangers. But, above all, he was profoundly interested in the spectacle of her young, original, unveiled soul. The electric soil of her brain teemed with a miraculous efflorescence, on which he never tired of gazing. It was to him like sitting apart in some still place, and watching the secret forces and workings of nature, reflected in a small mirror. Thus Bettine writes from the strange fulness of her mind, in mystic language, to Goethe's mother: "Would that I sat a beggar child before his door, and took a piece of bread from his hand, and that he knew, by my glance, of what spirit I am the child. Then would he draw me nigh to him, and cover me with his cloak, that I might be warm. I know he would never bid me go again. I should wander in the house, and no one would know who I was nor whence I came; and years would pass, and life would pass, and in his features the whole world would be reflected to me, and I should not need to learn anything more." And Goethe replies: "Your dear letters bestow on me so much that is delightful, that they give me a succession of holidays, whose return always blesses me anew. Write to me all that passes in your mind. Farewell. Be ever near me, and continue to refresh me." Mont Blanc stoops, with all his snows, to kiss the rosy vale nestling at his feet.

Goethe, in the course of his life, stood in the most intimate relations with a large number of the rarest women. Few men have ever appreciated female character so well. No one has exhibited their virtues, and pleaded their cause with a more impressive combination of insight, sympathy and veneration. His many sins toward women deserve severe condemnation and rebuke; but it is an outrageous wrong toward his noble genius to limit attention, as so many critics do, to that aspect of the case. The wondering love and study which Frederika, Lili, and others drew from him; the religious admiration and awed curiosity evoked in him by the spiritual Fraulein von Klettenberg, "over whom," as he said, "in her invalid loneliness, the Holy Ghost brooded like a dove;" the respectful affection, gratitude and homage commanded by the extraordinary merits of his lofty and endeared friends, the Duchess Amelia, and the Grand Duchess Louise—all bore fruits in his experience and his works.

ART GOSSIP.

Mr. W. T. Blodgett, of New York, for whom Church painted the "Heart of the Andes," and who possesses some of the finest paintings in the United States, has just received from Paris, where he purchased it of the artist last autumn, Gustave Dore's large drawing, about three feet by four, representing the contest between "Michael and his Angels and the Dragon and his Angels," described in the twelfth chapter of the Book of Revelation. It is a superb work of art, and the only considerable original by Dore that has yet found its way to the United States.

Nearly all the educational institutions in France, especially in the direction of art, have hitherto been under the patronage and direction of the government. But the people are beginning to disembarrass themselves of this oppressive patronage, and are establishing schools for themselves. A school of design has just been opened by the workmen in bronze in the Rue Saint Claude, Paris, and a prize of five thousand francs is to be given to encourage the best scholars and mechanics. A similar school or society has been formed among the workers in jewelry, with a view to instruction in their profession, and to reward those who may execute the best work.

The Museum of Brussels has been enriched by the acquisition of an important picture by Teniers, which for several generations has been in the possession of a family in Antwerp. The picture has been known among European amateurs under the title of the "Grand Kermesse of Teniers," and large offers have frequently been made for it, but until now without success. The picture represents a gentleman and his family at a Flemish festival, but it derives special interest from the fact that the figures are portraits of Teniers and family. The Brussels Museum has paid for this picture the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand francs.

It is interesting to know that the British Museum has in its possession a study in pen and ink by Titian, of the celebrated picture which was a short time since destroyed by fire. It differs somewhat in the detail, but the main idea is the same. This drawing is to be reproduced by photography, and will be published by the Arundel Society.

Meissonier's painting of "Napoleon," which attracted much attention at the Universal Exhibition, has been sold recently for twenty thousand dollars.

Bath, in England, stands on the site of the old Roman Aquae Solis, and an interesting confirmation of the Roman character of the city has recently come to light in the course of excavations made at the White Hart Inn. The workmen came upon what appears to have been the site of a great Temple of Minerva.

Woolner has recently finished a colossal statue of William III. It is to be placed in the Houses of Parliament, in St. Stephen's Hall. The figure is magnificently carved and well designed, in the attitude of standing in state robes. The orb is in one hand; the other hand rests upon the hip. There is a freedom in this design which could hardly be expected from the upholstery of the costume.

Of Ward's "Freedman," an intelligent writer remarks: "Here is the simple figure of a semi-nude negro, sitting, it may be, on the steps of the Capitol, a fugitive, resting his arms upon his knees, his head turned eagerly piercing into the distance for his ever-vigilant enemy, his hand grasping his broken manacles with an energy that bodes no good to his pursuers. A simple story, simple and most plainly told. There is no departure from the negro type. It shows the black man as he runs to-day. It is no abstraction, or bit of metaphysics that needs to be labelled or explained. It is a fact, and not a fancy. He is all African. With a true and honest instinct, Mr. Ward has gone among the race, and from the best specimens, with wonderful patience and perseverance, has selected and combined, and from this race alone erected a noble figure, a form that might challenge the admiration of an ancient Greek. It is a mighty expression of stalwart manhood, which now, thanks to the courage and genius of the artist, stands forth for the first time to assert in the face of the world's prejudices, that, with the best of them, he has at least an equal physical conformation." And the author of the "Art Idea" says of this work: "It is completely original in itself—a genuine inspiration of American genius."

W. E. Marshall, whose portrait of Lincoln is so well known, has been engaged for more than a year past upon a portrait of General Grant, and has now the work completed. The portrait is engraved in pure line, and forms a companion to his picture of Lincoln. In the production of this portrait Mr. Marshall enjoyed unusual facilities; he had the best of opportunities to know and study General Grant, having his atelier at the General's headquarters when his original picture was painted. The engraving is from his painting, and competent judges assert that Mr. Marshall's is the only truthful portrait yet executed.

MUSICAL GOSSIP.

The two hundred performances of the *Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein* at the Varieties produced 979,850 francs; and the *droits des Pauvres*, which is one-eleventh of the receipts, amounted to 89,077 francs, and the *droits d'auteur* to 106,630 francs.

Mdme. Anna Bishop has spent the year 1867 in giving entertainments in various parts of India.

Mr. and Mrs. Ristori and the two youthful Ristoris take a lesson in English every day. The children get on very well, but with the old folks the work is a little tough.

Ina Billgren is the name of a Swedish maiden who is said to possess greater vocal and operatic talent than Jenny Lind or Christine Nilsson at their best. She's pretty too. Just now she is warbling at the Royal Theatre, Stockholm.

Foreign musical people are not forgotten by lovers of the heavenly art in the outlying regions of Westchester. The great Norwegian violinist has been remembered by Mr. George Quintard, of Rye, who has some famous imported stock, and who has given to one noble animal, a bull, the name of "Ole."

It was not Home the Spiritualist, but Helmsley the violinist, who married the sparkling Madame Moet, of Champagne celebrity. Madame has four "pledges" from the departed Moet, each older than her new husband; but she is pretty, possesses infinite tact, and is well known in Paris for her literary cleverness. When she went to the altar, and blushingly faltered out the customary brief statement as to "love, honor and obey," she wore a pearl-colored satin of that delicate shade which is gladdened by a rosy tint and silver sheen, and an exquisite black lace mantilla, and over her head a black lace veil. You say, black for a wedding! Yes, because she was a widow. Her slippers were of satin to match her dress.

The *Orchestra* has the following in relation to the new opera of "Robinson Crusoe:" "The vulgarity of some of the words passes all decency. There is a Sunday party, at which there is the 'les sandwiches' figure. There is a cookery-book ditty, by Jim Cokes, on the culinary subject of 'Pot au feu.' Vulgarest of all is the duett betwixt the inevitable *cook* and the Fisher (how gross as compared with Mr. Planche's 'Queen' and *Scheramede*, of Mr. Planche's 'Ogre'). The two are on the point of being eaten alive by cannibals, and begin by singing how the sauce of which they are to be roasted will unite them. And then they quarrel as to which of the two, supposing only one of them skewered for the pair, should survive his or her mate, and each supposes the two to be the survivor, on the ground that prolonged grief over a tomb is less endurable than being roasted, not to say crunched half an hour in the most graceful bodily and popular musical theatre of Paris."

LITERARY GOSSIP.

M. de Lamartine's condition is described in terms that must awaken feelings of compassion in some of his marvellous detractors. He sits speechless all day, leaving his armchair only when he goes to his meals, when he is obliged to have a servant to carry him to his meals, and his recovery is scarcely perceptible.

During the year 1867 the University of Dublin lost its Chancellor (Earl of Rosse), its Vice Chancellor (Lord Chancellor Blackburne), and its Provost (the Rev. Dr. Macdonnell).

Alfred Tennyson received one hundred guineas for a twenty-four line poem in the last number of *Once a Week*. This is doing almost as well as Bryant with his *Ledger* poems.

It is rumored that Her Majesty proposes to show her sense of the valuable assistance she has received in her History labors from Mr. Theodore Martin by conferring upon him the honor of Knighthood.

The London booksellers allow their customers a discount of nearly 17 per cent on the price of English books, and lay on a premium of 50 per cent on the price of French books.

Sir Roundell Palmer is preparing a hymn-book for the Congregational use; the accompanying tunes are in process of arrangement by Mr. John Hullah.

Mr. George McDonald, the novelist, preached a couple of sermons in the Independent Chapel at Aberdeen on the last Sunday of the year. The chapel was crowded to the doors.

THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.

Fashions, Gossip, Society and Music.

New Sensations—The Toothache—Its Qualities as an Ache—After the Charity Ball—A Sneeze—The Last Joke of the Season—Gilmore's Concerts—The Sacred Concerts—Extra Weddings—Patti's Marriage—A Question of Etiquette—Wordsworth vs. Holland—Pocket-Meters—Nose Protectors—Musical Gossip.

CHICAGO, Jan 25, 1868.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

It is an epoch in a man's life when he experiences a new sensation, and that stage of his journey deserves always to be marked with a white stone.

When there are no more new sensations to be enjoyed, when a man gets down to the core and the seeds, he is justified in allowing his nearest relatives to sign an undertaker's receipt for him.

Occasionally we get our pulses stirred a little by a new story from Dickens, a new song by Gounod, or a new picture by Dore.

Sometimes we freeze ourselves at the boreal pole; roast ourselves at the equator; eat lotos among the Nile crocodiles; hunt gorillas among the Hottentots; get as near Heaven as we ever shall, in a balloon; all for a new sensation. Sometimes we find it in a new sauce from the fertile brain of Soyer. Sometimes we discover it in the practice of a virtue, sometimes in the commission of a small sin. We look for it by a plunge into wild pleasures, anon by a stoical experience or self-imposed miseries. A man can pluck an ecstacy out of agony if he only knows how. Sometimes we get tired of looking for it here, and with a chafing-dish and charcoal start on a carbonic trip and search for it among the stars that outlie this rather insignificant planet.

This humdrum monotony becomes very stupid. The bare friction of the treadmill would wear one out in a little while, if it were not for these new sensations occasionally.

I have just experienced and am now experiencing mine.

It is

THE TOOTHACHE.

I know of no ache that has so many little shades of color about it, so many blandishments that are hard to resist, so many infinite variations. I know of no ache that so effectually carries you into the very ecstacy of misery. I know of no ache that makes you so utterly indifferent as to the education of the rising generation. It is the only ache that has the rare metaphysical power of making man an irresponsible moral agent.

There is nothing heavy, dull or earthly about it. It is essential and devilish. It is keen, poignant and ethereal. Ithuriel's spear might cause such a pain. Mephisto's prong might also do it. A raging tooth gives you vivid ideas of Hades and quite as satisfactory as those experienced by Dante in his grand tour through that interesting country. It sounds the whole gamut of diabolic misery. The ringers that rang up the Bride of Enderby never tugged more vigorously at the ropes than the little fiends in each tooth will tug at the nerves. One sounds the main theme and immediately your mouth is full of variations. A red hot arrow is shot up into your cerebrum from one spot, and straightway is followed by a whole flight of arrows from others.

It takes the conceit out of you.

In Bonaparte, Shakspeare, St. Paul, Beatrice Cenci, Martin Luther, Biddy O'Flannigan, Cecate and Peregrine, with the toothache, there is no essential difference. War, the drama, religion, heroism, reformation, floor-scrubbing, folly, and [illegible], are no longer characteristics. We all stand on the one simple plane of jaw-misery. It is the one touch of nature that makes us kin, and shows that one person is just as good as another—when they have the toothache.

Being in this blessed condition, and, in addition thereto, not having yet recovered from the effects of the Charity Ball, do you expect me to say anything brilliant?

To have gotten one's self up extravagantly, and in a manner combining the elegance of the peony with the gorgeousness of the hollyhock; to have feasted one's eyes for an entire evening on hangings which reminded one of a back-yard on washing day; on flowers which no amount of imagination could have converted into anything but very sickly paper; on poultry and small game persisting in hanging in the most distorted manner; on those poor little warblers from Canary, who never peeped once during the night; on young Bloomy, desperately waltzing, as if attempting to back out of a hornet's nest; on the naughty flirtations of Celeste, and Amelia, and Blanche; on the desperate attempt of old Mrs. Sunflower, long ago gone to seed, to appear as a fresh young rose; to do all this for sweet Charity, and then have sweet Charity left out in the cold, is too bad.

If Charity had a great ball Monday night, I wonder if she did not have a greater bawl Tuesday morning.

I cannot think of anything more distracting, unless it was that wretched man on Thursday night who deliberately sneezed—sneezed as if it was the accumulated sneeze of his life—a sneeze he would not have lost for a thousand dollars—sneezed when the house was hushed to almost painful stillness, and right in the pianissimo of Urso's "Last Rose of Summer."

Nothing but instant *hari kari* would have atoned for that sneeze.

And talking about that little sad-faced, dreamy violinist, reminds me of Fitz-Henry's last. I had come in late and inquired of Fitz, if it had been a good concert.

"Delicious," said he.

"Were there any bouquets thrown?" said I.

"Only a Camille-Urso," said he

"Fiddle," said I.

If exact justice were meted out in this world, Chicago would never have any more music, for neglecting these ambrosial concerts, which have been the very cream of our season. The finely-selected programmes; the reed band, with its superb renderings; Mrs. Smith, one of the best concert singers we have ever had here, not very decided in style, perhaps, but with a voice full of sweetness, freshness and beauty, and facile in execution; Camille Urso, the Orpheus of the violin world; Arbuckle, making the blood tingle in one's finger ends with his inspiring cornet; Dr. Guilmette, fat, jolly, bubbling over with fun in the Barber, or solemn and impressive in oratorio, with a voice full of sympathy and richness; and last, but not least, Gilmore himself, with his concentrating, emphatic and graceful baton, have combined to give us a series of concerts which will always remain as grateful and pleasant musical memories. This evening, the band and solo artists give their last concert with sacred music, after the following programme:

1. Overture to Rossini's "Stabat Mater" ..... Mercadante.
ORCHESTRA.
2. Aria from "Elijah"—"It is Enough" ..... Mendelssohn.
DR. GUILMETTE.
3. "Tantum Ergo," with accompaniment for orchestra ..... Mercadante.
MR. M. ARBUCKLE.
4. "With Verdure Clad" ..... Haydn.
MRS. H. M. SMITH.
5. Grand Concerto in D minor ..... Vieuxtemps.
CAMILLA URSO.
6. Overture to "The Martyrs" ..... Bellini.
ORCHESTRA.
7. Grand Aria, "The Voice of a Departing Soul" ..... Gilmore.
DR. GUILMETTE.
8. Notturno, "Deserted Days" ..... Louis.
REED BAND.
9. "Ave Maria," for voice, violin obligato, piano, organ, and orchestra ..... Gounod.
CAMILLA URSO AND MRS. H. M. SMITH.
10. "American Hymn" ..... Keller.
REED BAND AND ORCHESTRA.

And the man that don't like that programme is fit for "treason, stratagems, and spoils."

I do not know that there is any peculiar connection between Sacred Concerts and posthumous weddings. In fact, upon reflection, I do not think there is; and yet somehow I am reminded that a correspondent writes to me this week, wanting me to "pitch into" diamond weddings, golden weddings, silver weddings, tin weddings, crystal weddings, wooden weddings, paper weddings, and all sorts of metalliferous, ligneous and papyrous weddings, *ex post facto*, under the general head of begging weddings.

My correspondent exactly hits the nail on the head. The custom, at first confined to diamond and golden weddings, was well enough; but it has been so minutely subdivided that it has become a nuisance. It has been suggested that the abuses of the custom might be remedied by putting at the bottom of the invitations, "No presents will be received except from relatives." I hardly think that would have any effect, as relatives are not generally burdened with affection, and consequently are not renowned for giving presents. As the matter now stands, it is substantially reduced to the following state of things: Robinson marries a charming bride, and on the night of the genuine wedding receives a handsome outfit in the way of presents. At the end of each year afterwards they send out circulars to their friends and acquaintances announcing the fact that they are destitute of wooden-ware, tin-ware, or paper-ware, as the case may be, and each friend and acquaintance must either send regrets or come with his arms full of substantial material to the marital beggars. Having stocked their house with the necessaries of life, they will, if they live long enough, get their invoices at irregular intervals, of silver, gold and diamonds. It is virtually gift-making under compulsion, and, in many cases, where people cannot afford to make gifts. I do not know how it may seem to a man looking through a grindstone, but to one not accustomed to that species of ocular test, the acceptance of gifts under such circumstances savors considerably of indelicacy. The ill-natured Gradgrind who wanted to discount on his golden and diamond weddings was a great deal more delicate.

It now seems to be definitely settled that the charming Adelina Patti is to be really married to the Marquis de Caux, who is reputed, of course, to be one of the handsomest cavaliers of the day, high in position at the Tuileries, and the leader of all the balls and soirees there. Charming man! Fortunate Mrs. Caux. The telegraph has taken the pains to inform us that Adelina's notes have been converted into $200,000, but provokingly makes no allusion to the condition of Mr. Caux's purse. The certainty of this marriage gives rise to a cruel suspicion that La Diva has reached the apex of her fame, and that there must be rivals in Europe. Under any other circumstances, the enthusiasm at the footlights and the ducats in the thesaurus would certainly effect Mr. C., of the Tuileries.

And, before I get out of amusements, it is proper to answer a question which is floating round just now: "Ought a lady to invite a gentleman to places of entertainment such as theatres, concerts, lectures, etc.?" Custom gives a lady the right this year, and common sense every other year. If any lady, fond of music, for instance, has a gentleman friend who is not up to that kind of thing, it is her bounden duty to invite him to go and ——let him settle the bills. Any lady who is not in the way to be invited should take the reins in her own hand and invite somebody. It is simply a matter of common sense, and whatever belongs to common sense is right, and whatever is right is proper.

The most atrocious display of want of common sense was lately evinced by the Philadelphia *Press* in asserting that Wordsworth might have written "Katrina." What has the bard of Rydal Mount done that he should be thus grossly slandered? Whatever Wordsworth might have written, it is a matter of congratulation to his fame that he died before such an event occurred. If Wordsworth had written "Katrina," we should have had the gentle Timothy Titcomb writing "Miss Jane had a bag and a mouse was in it" or lines to that effect. There is no derrick tall enough to hoist the author of "Katrina" up to Wordsworth's position, and those who make the attempt are wasting their strength as uselessly as the man who tried to draw himself out of his boots by the straps.

A new invention has been lately made and patented—a pocket meter. One of these ingenious little inventions is to be applied to the pocket in which money is carried, and will record on one little dial the amount in dollars and cents put into the pocket, while another dial will indicate the amount taken out. The arrangement by which the machine is made to distinguish between a five-dollar greenback and a one dollar is peculiar and very ingenious, though not liable to get out of order. The distinction between the different denominations of fractional currency is more easily made, of course, on account of a difference in size.

Henceforth, those unfortunate beings who never know where their money goes to, will have an opportunity of keeping their little private expense account in the easiest manner possible. The faithful father will supply the diffusive boy with a machine for each pocket and thus be enabled to arrange juvenile expenses. The meter in Mrs. Blobbs' pocket will inform Old Blobbs at any moment whether she has exceeded her quantum of pin-money, how much she has taken and how much she has spent, and Boocey's sprees, which have been so financially chaotic in the past will be painfully regular, hereafter in the matter of dollars and cents. The race of Harold Skimpoles will die out speedily under the new regime.

Only one other scientific invention properly belongs to my department this week—the "Ladies' Nose-Protector," a case lined with fur to be affixed to the feminine proboscis. It will be invaluable in horse cars and other such odorous institutions.

The musical news abroad is substantially as follows: Barnett's "Ancient Mariner" is shortly to be brought out in London. . . . Female singers are to be introduced in the English cathedrals but screened from the public gaze. . . . The following titles of new Italian operas are given in foreign journals: "La Bella Margherita," by Signor Battista, "Giuditta," (what has become of Signor Peri's "Giuditta?") in Naples, and "Clarice Visconti," by Signor Mari, in Ancona. . . . There are three "Romeo and Juliet" operas running against each other in the theatres of Milan; one by M. Gounod. . . . It is obvious that the capital of Italy is becoming classical, if not calm, in its culture of music. Florence has its great amateur too; one of these, Madame Laussot, an English lady by birth, belonging to a family of great literary distinction, directs a Cherubini Society, at which the most modern German music—such, for instance, as the Abbe Liszt's "Beatitudes"—is grappled with. . . . M. Pasdeloup, the indefatigable, has been producing Meyerbeer's suppressed Overture to "Le Prophete" at one of his concerts. . . .

The London *Athenaeum* says:

"Among the saddest things which it is the historian's duty to chronicle are the mistakes made by those who have been long public favorites, in refusing to recollect that, be the summer ever so long, winter days will come. [illegible] Signor Mario's appearance at St. Petersburg [illegible]"

The following is the latest Parisian musical gossip: The Athenee Theatre opened a few days ago with "Marlborough," a four-act opera, furnished with *pasticcio* music by MM. Bizet, Jonas, Legouix, and Delibes. M. Georges Kastner, a musical critic of some repute, and whose books have a certain value, is dead. Mdlle. Brunet Lafleur, a young lady from whom much has been expected, appeared at the Opera Comique, in "Le Domino Noir," with but a doubtful success. "Gulliver," the new piece at the Theatre du Chatelet, for which Mdlle. Schneider has been retained, is described as very splendid, very long, very dull, but shamelessly indecent. The art of undress, we are assured, cannot be carried much further. Schubert's "Hausliche Krieg" is in preparation at the Fantaisies Parisiennes. Mdlle. Adelina Patti intends to venture two characters no less arduous than the *Giovanna d'Arco*, of Verdi, and *Semiramide*. If nature and stature have anything to do with defining dramatic occupation (a matter of more importance than has been supposed) the Babylonian Queen is one of the parts above her reach. Will she next attempt *Medea* and *Norma*?

FERDINAND FICKLE.

PARIS GOSSIP.

Fresh Gleanings From French Papers.

A few nights before Christmas Mrs. T——, of Paris, awoke in the middle of the night. Her husband was not as usual by her side. With a hesitating voice she tenderly cried, "Alfred!" No Alfred replied. It is a melancholy thing not to find an Alfred when you want one. The young wife arose and began to hunt for the missing object. Hearing a noise in the kitchen she went thither. Opening the door a strange sight met her eyes. There stood Alfred *en chemise*, but with a cook's cap and apron, cooking away, with his eyes closed. He held a chicken in his hands—a row of saucepans gave forth the most delicious odors, and a *creme a la vanille* was cooling in a great porcelain dish. Mrs. T—— heaved a sigh of relief to find that the attraction which had subtracted Alfred from her side was entirely culinary, and then burst into a fit of laughter, which did not awake her beloved. The explanation was this: Alfred expected the next day to give a grand breakfast to a number of friends, and the night before his cook had left him, abruptly. This had haunted him in his dreams, and, being somnambulistic, he had arisen and began to prepare the meal himself. Madame did not awaken him until he had finished cooking a superb breakfast and arranged it on the table. Then she persuaded him to arouse and dress. The guests found everything in good style, and there was much laughter over the table at the dishes cooked by the host in a dream.

There is now living at Aube sur Seine a young married couple, who have for a year past been kept in suspense as to whether they were or were not obliged, by the conditions of a certain will, to make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem clad solely *en chemise*. The courts awarded them the property and freed them from the condition. The testator, who left them a very large property on these terms, was an eccentric old uncle, and they were prepared to fulfil the conditions, intending to travel solely by night.

Recently the inmates of a house in the Rue d'Orleans, Paris, were amazed by the sound of a frightful breakage of porcelain and household goods, and a hideous outcry in a suite of rooms which had been occupied for fifteen days by a newly married couple. The young husband was mad with rage, his wife wept, and believed him to be insane. The young man showed her a letter which he had just found. "What does this mean?" said he. "I—I—was afraid to show it to you," she stammered. "Yes; so I suppose," growled he. This was the text of the letter from the country: "Miss ——: Having learned that you were lately married, I rite to so if your husban will please let me contino to have the cair of your two children." When one has married a young lady of extraordinary beauty, with a modest face, in which a blush shows itself frequently, it is rather startling to receive such a note. Still, it is always well to make inquiries before proceeding to break the plates. And this was the explanation. The two children were two little nephews, sons of the wife's sister, who had died two years before in Russia. Proofs conclusive. Before which the husband, no longer [illegible], made his excuses, and the children were adopted. New plates were bought, and all is going on well.

Lately in the Rue Montmartre, Mr. B—— was sitting in his room smoking, when—bang! there was a terrible explosion, and B. found himself head-over heels on the floor and his furniture well mixed up. A steam boiler had burst in the basement. B. picked himself up, and then arranged his chairs. He was amazed to discover that his room had acquired a new closet. "*Peste!*" quoth he, "Where did that come from?" The closet was in the wall, and the door was ajar. B. examined. He found that the door was a flat one and had been covered with wall paper. The shock had burst it outwards. The contents, which appeared to be of the beginning of the seventeenth century, were extremely curious. There were silver cups, weapons, bundles of papers, deeds, escutcheons, crowns, an old buckle, and a bottle. B. is a grand amateur of curiosities and bric-a-brac, and he has, since the discovery, been breaking the hearts of his fellow collectors by showing them his "find."

There are two *demi-mondes* in Paris, as in all other places. The first is a shallow and immoral imitation of the fashionable world, inhabited by women who live perhaps nominally by art, but in reality by vice and their male friends. The second is the moral and respectable *demi-monde* of *nouveaux riches*, or "shoddy." Its natives do not break the laws of God, but they try quite as much as *demireps* to appear something more brilliant and cultivated than they really are. In all cases the inhabitants of the *demi-monde* is a sham and a snob.

Immense preparations are to be made for a general Maritime Exposition at Havre, to begin June 1, 1868. Naumachia or ship battles, and an immense aquarium are to be among the features of this colossal show. A Paris editor modestly announces that it will demonstrate the superiority of French machines and ships to those of all other nations.

A party of one hundred people, each mounted on a velocipede, lately left Paris all together for Versailles. If any man in America wants to start a new sensation, says Meister Karl, let him do the Weston business on a velocipede and a bet, riding himself from New York to Chicago. He will have a thousand imitators.

THE FASHIONS.

The Latest Parisian Novelties.

Paris Correspondence (Jan. 5) of the New York World.

The acquisition of steel and gold is a perfect mania. It is worn on everything, even at balls, where fancy ornaments are as much in fashion as gems of the first water. Ornaments of steel dust on gilt look like diamonds set in gold, and glitter more than many precious stones. The favorite ear-rings are loops of steel hung in a large ring, and the Magyar aigrette is a steel and gold bird of paradise placed on the left side, above the temple.

Louis XVI. head-dresses are already universally worn; the Junon and the frigate of olden times, both architectural edifices of hair, are the most admired and the most difficult to accomplish. The so-called back comb is now worn on the top of the head, nearer the forehead than the chignon.

One of the loveliest toilets worn as yet was Mrs. Penniman's, at a concert given by her, when her daughter, an excellent pianist, was no less tastefully attired. Mrs. Penniman's robe was made of silver gray silk, round the train of which were festoons, and in the center of each a worked bouquet of wheat ears, joined by bows of lace. She wore on the corsage a fichu Marie Antoinette and gold and steel ornaments.

Miss Penniman was in white taffeta, with black broche bouquets, a ceinture of scarlet velvet, having a rosette in front and behind. With velvet ends hung from the front rosette, and forming ladderlike loops on the sides, were bought up at the other extremity to the rosette on the back, thus figuring loose banderolles.

Mrs. Ronalds was in a rich white satin, trimmed *en tablier*, with spirals of magnificent lace. Her necklace was made of five rows of magnificent pearls joined at equal distances by diamond clasps.

Satin morning robes are now being quilted in relief. Sky blue thus worked with gold thread are the most costly. Opera cloaks are being made in the same style. The only objection to these very rich home toilettes is that the furniture and hangings of the boudoirs in which they are worn are seldom in keeping with so much display, and attire of this kind necessitates a total renewal of fixtures.

The new bonnets are called *berets*. They are round puffs or bouillons of velvet in front and a kind of cock's comb above the chignon behind, in the centre of which a satin rosette with long ends; they are not unlike a pair of bellows.

American ladies at present in Europe are creating a sensation. Everything now in the millinery and dress-making line is L'Americaine. The *Echo de Nice*, in reviewing the grand ball at the opening of the Casino de Nice on the 27th ultimo, says, as a rule, the Americans were the handsomest and most tastefully dressed ladies in the room.

A Shocking Case of Seduction and Cruelty.

From the Cairo Democrat Jan. 24.

A well-known family, resident for the past twenty years in Ballard County, Ky., within thirty miles of Cairo, consisted two months ago, of the father, step-mother and one child—a girl just turning into her fifteenth year. A young man of the neighborhood commenced paying attentions to the little girl, and finally seduced her. The youth and extremely small stature of the girl, screened her from detection until within a few days of her confinement. Ragged and barefooted she was compelled to do household work, and ignorant of the great trial she was about to undergo, she subjected herself to hardships and exposures that would have killed hundreds of women of far greater strength and powers of endurance than she possessed.

About a month ago the step-mother and a servant girl engaged in the house, heard the child groaning, and watching her movements saw her pass across the yard, enter a thicket near by, and fall to the ground. Although suspecting the nature of the child's visit to the thicket, the heartless step-mother remained indoors. After the lapse of two hours the little girl returned to the house, wearing the most ghastly and corpse-like appearance, with scarcely strength enough to stand upon her feet. She succeeded, however, in reaching her bed where she laid down and fainted. When she awoke to consciousness her step-mother perfectly inflamed with passion, applied her all the insulting epithets her foul tongue could command, and ordered her to get up and leave the premises on the instant. The poor suffering child tried to obey, but fell back upon her bed exhausted. The step-mother then went out to the thicket; the servant girl watching from the house, saw her stoop, pick up something and toss it upon a brush pile. Shortly afterwards the step-mother returned to the house, repaired to the room of the suffering child and accused her of the murder of her unnamed child, and declaring that she would have her indicted for the murder. The wicked woman then commanded the servant girl to bring the body of the child to the house, and to take particular notice how it had been killed, as she would want her to testify before the grand jury. In a few hours a knowledge of the shocking occurrence spread over the neighborhood. The girl's father secured a physician, and directed that not only his child but his child's child, which was yet living, should be duly cared for.

The girl recovered, but in the course of two or three days the infant died. Persons interested in the matter visited the scene of the little girl's labor. Her bare-foot tracks, both going and coming, were plainly visible in the sand; the tracks to the brush pile, where the infant was found, were made by some one wearing shoes, and the size of the shoe corresponded with that worn by the heartless step-mother. She was duly informed of this, and consented, inasmuch as the infant was not dead, to forego the fiendish pleasure of indicting her husband's fallen child for murder!

Nearly a month has elapsed since the occurrence above detailed. The wronged girl has mysteriously disappeared from the vicinity. The story is told that a family of refugees, *en route* for their former home in Tennessee, passed through the neighborhood, and the girl left the country with them. If this solution of the mystery satisfies the father—all and good. We shall have nothing more to say respecting it.

Horrible Tragedy on Board a Mississippi Steamer.

From the Cairo Democrat, Jan. 24.

A man named William Groves, of Industry, Pennsylvania, a deck hand on the Mary Davis, with ten of his companions, were discharged at New Orleans, and took passage on the deck of the Armadillo, for Cincinnati. After the boat left Memphis, Groves became sick. The carpenter, an acquaintance of his, kindly gave him the use of a room in the texas, which act of kindness gave Mate Sweeney great offence, and he began to curse and swear about the carpenter's impudence. At about half-past 10 o'clock, on Wednesday night, Captain Sweeney with the carpenter, were sitting in the texas, when his brother, the mate, came in and said to the carpenter: "You have been filling the texas with your friends, and I don't like it." At this the Captain remarked: "You have been growling and scolding all day, and its about time you were stopping it." With an oath, the mate, who is the Captain's own brother, drew his pistol, and fired, luckily missing his aim. The carpenter then left the boat to obtain the services of a police officer, and the mate went into the lunch-room and sat down at the table by himself. He was boisterous, and was declaring that he would make the pilot hop a horn pipe. The pilot, who was in his own room, heard these threats, and opened the door to look out. Just then Groves came into the room, and Sweeney asked: "What do you want here?" To this Groves replied: "I want to find the pilot's room," and Sweeney struck him with the fist, saying: "You have come here to rob me, and I will kill you." He then shot and Groves fell. After firing, Sweeney sat down at the table about a minute, when he arose and dragged the body out of the room to the starboard side of the boat, and flung it into the river. He then returned, and taking the coffee he had not drank, attempted to wash up the blood of his victim. When he was satisfied with his work, the cold-blooded murderer went to bed, and was awakened by Officer Joe Reynold, at about half-past two o'clock. He was put under arrest and taken to the jail for safe keeping.

A Train off the Track.

The *Revolution* contains this week a cable despatch from George Francis Train, sent especially to the *Revolution*. Here it is—it does not appear to convey much information:

"BEFORE JAIL, Monday, 11 m.—My first run in Ireland—Lord [illegible]—[illegible] Irish American citizens [illegible] rights in Europe—Alabama—or war—galvanize Johnson and Seward—are they Americans? Adams a British Tory.

"GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN."

Also, the *Revolution* gives a report of Train's "last words"—not before execution, but before the steamer bore him off to Ireland. We are told:

"The last words of George Francis Train [illegible] were, 'God bless old [illegible] Stephen J. [illegible] and Captain [illegible] I will see. [illegible] This voyage will [illegible] be historical—every cable God-given [illegible] for America and American [illegible] rights [illegible] and nothing less. I shall be President of the United States [illegible] the Derby Government [illegible] * * * 'Allah Kerim! Goodby—be true to America and liberty of thought and expression—[illegible] Allah! Allah! Allah Hu!'"

These threats, no doubt, so alarmed Lord Derby for his safety, that, at all hazards, he ordered this dreadful Train to be stopped.

PHINEAS FINN.

BY ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

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CHAPTER X.

VIOLET EFFINGHAM.

It was now the middle of May, and a month had elapsed since the terrible difficulty about the Queen's government had been solved. A month had elapsed, and things had shaken themselves into their places with more of ease and apparent fitness than men had given them credit for possessing. Mr. Mildmay, Mr. Gresham and Mr. Monk were the best friends in the world, swearing by each other in their own house, and supported in the other by as gallant a phalanx of Whig peers as ever were got together to fight against the instincts of their own order in compliance with the instincts of those below them. Lady Laura's father was in the Cabinet, to Lady Laura's infinite delight. It was her ambition to be brought as near to political action as was possible for a woman without surrendering any of the privileges of feminine inaction. That women should even wish to have votes at parliamentary elections was to her abominable, and the cause of the Rights of Women generally was odious to her; but, nevertheless, for herself, she delighted in hoping that she too might be useful—in thinking that she too was perhaps, in some degree, politically powerful; and she had received considerable increase to such hopes when her father accepted the Privy Seal. The Earl himself was not an ambitious man, and, but for his daughter, would have severed himself altogether from political life before this time. He was an unhappy man; being an obstinate man, and having in his obstinacy quarrelled with his only son. In his unhappiness he would have kept himself alone, living in the country, brooding over his wretchedness, were it not for his daughter. On her behalf, and in obedience to her requirements, he came yearly up to London, and, perhaps in compliance with her persuasion, had taken some part in the debates of the House of Lords. It is easy for a peer to be a statesman, if the trouble of the life be not too much for him. Lord Brentford was now a statesman, if a seat in the Cabinet be proof of statesmanship.

At this time, in May, there was staying with Lady Laura in Portman Square a very dear friend of hers, by name Lady Violet Effingham. Violet Effingham was an orphan, an heiress, and a beauty; with a terrible aunt, one Lady Baldock, who had Violet, as a captive maiden, in charge. But as Miss Effingham was of age, and was mistress of her own fortune, Lady Baldock was, in truth, not omnipotent as a dragon should be. The dragon, at any rate, was now staying in Portman Square, and the captivity of the maiden was therefore not severe at the present moment. Violet Effingham was very pretty, but could hardly be said to be beautiful. She was small, with light crispy hair, which seemed to be ever on the flutter round her brows, and which yet was never a hair astray. She had sweet, soft gray eyes, which never looked at you long, hardly for a moment—but which yet, in that half moment, nearly killed you by the power of their sweetness. Her cheek was the softest thing in nature, and the color of it, when its color was fixed enough to be told, was a shade of pink so faint and creamy that you would hardly dare to call it by its name. Her mouth was perfect, not small enough to give that expression of silliness which is so common, but almost divine, with the temptation of its full, rich, ruby lips. Her teeth, which she but seldom showed, were very even and very white, and there rested on her chin the dearest dimple that ever acted as a loadstar to men's eyes. The fault of her face, if it had a fault, was in her nose,—which was a little too sharp, and perhaps too small. A woman who wanted to depreciate Violet Effingham had once called her a pug-nose puppet; but I, as her chronicler, deny that she was pug-nosed,—and all the world who knew her soon came to understand that she was no puppet. In figure she was small, but not so small as she looked to be. Her feet and hands were delicately fine, and there was a softness about her whole person, an apparent compressibility, which seemed to indicate that she might go into very small compass. Into what compass and how compressed, there were very many men who held very different opinions. Violet Effingham was great at dancing,—was great also at archery, great at skating,—and great, too, at hunting. With reference to that last accomplishment, she and Lady Baldock had had more than one terrible battle, not always with advantage to the dragon. "My dear aunt," she had said once during last winter, "I am going to the meet with George. Don't say a word"—George was her cousin, Lord Baldock, and was the dragon's son,—"and there let there be an end of it." "And you promise me that you will not go further," said the dragon. "I will promise nothing to-day to any man or to any woman," said Violet. What was to be said to a young lady who spoke in this way, and who had become of age only a fortnight since? She rode that day the famous run from Bagnall's Gorse to Foulsham Common, and was in at the death.

Violet Effingham and her friend Lady Laura, were discussing matters of high import,—of very high import, indeed,—to the interest of both of them. "I do not ask you to accept him," said Lady Laura.

"That is lucky," said the other, "as he has never asked me."

"He has done much the same. You know that he loves you."

"I know—or fancy that I know—that so many men love me! But, after all, what sort of love is it? It is just as when you and I, when we see something nice in a shop, call it a dear duck of a thing, and tell somebody to go and buy it for us, if we can only get it at the price. I know my own position, Laura. I'm a dear duck of a thing."

"You are a very dear thing to Oswald."

"But you, Laura, will some day inspire a grand passion—as, indeed, you have already, for you are a great deal too close to tell; and there will be cutting of throats, and a mighty hubbub, and a real tragedy. I shall never go beyond genteel comedy—unless I run away with somebody beneath me, or do something awfully improper."

"Don't do that, dear."

"I should like to, because of my aunt. I should indeed. If it were possible, without compromising myself, I should like her to be told some morning that I had gone off with the curate."

"How can you be so wicked, Violet!"

"It would serve her right,—and her consternation would be so awfully comic. [illegible] she would [illegible] to poor Gussy. 'Augusta,' she would say, 'I always expected it. I always did.' [illegible] Look at the Bible. Look at the eye. Is there a sign of it there? [illegible] and then she has done fearful things."

"It might be that he would do fearful things to me."

"You never knew a man with a softer heart [illegible] believe as I sit here that if he [illegible] to me he would [illegible] throw his vices [illegible] like old clothes."

"You will admit, Laura, that there will be some risk for the wife."

"Of course there will be a risk. Is there not always a risk?"

"The men in the city would call this double danger, I think," said Violet. Then the door opened, and the man of whom they were speaking entered the room.

CHAPTER XI.

LORD CHILTERN.

The reader has been told that Lord Chiltern was a red man, and that the peculiarity of his personal appearance was certainly the first to strike a stranger. It imparted a certain look of ferocity to him, which was apt to make men afraid of him at first sight. Women are not afraid of men, as a rule, or are accustomed to the same way, and are accustomed to look deeper into men at first sight than other men will trouble themselves to do. His beard was red, and was clipped, so as to have none of the softness of waving hair. The hair on his head was also kept short, and was very red, and the color of his face was red. Nevertheless, he was a handsome man, with well-cut features, not tall, but very strongly built, and with a certain curl in the corner of his eyelids which gave to him a look of resolution—which perhaps he did not possess. He was known to be a clever man, and when very young had had the reputation of being a scholar. When he was three-and-twenty gray-haired votaries of the turf declared that he would make his fortune on the race-course—so clear-headed was he as to odds, so excellent a judge of a horse's performance, and so gifted with a memory of events. When he was five-and-twenty he had lost every shilling of a fortune of his own, had squeezed from his father more than his father ever chose to name in speaking of his affairs to any one, and was known to be in debt. But he had sacrificed himself on one or two memorable occasions in conformity with turf laws of honor, and men said of him, either that he was very honest or very chivalric—in accordance with the special views on the subject of the man who was speaking. It was reported now that he no longer owned horses on the turf; but this was doubted by some who could name the animals which they said he owned, and which he ran in the name of Mr. Macnab,—said some; of Mr. Pardoe—said others; of Mr. Chickerwick—said a third set of informants. The fact was that Lord Chiltern at this moment had no interest of his own in any horse upon the turf.

But all the world knew that he drank. He had taken by the throat a prentice's bull-dog when he had been drunk at Oxford, had nearly strangled the man, and had been expelled. He had fallen through his violence into some terrible misfortune at Paris, had been brought before a public judge, and his name and his infamy had been made notorious in every newspaper in the two capitals. After that he had fought a ruffian at Newmarket, and had really killed him with his fists. In reference to this latter affray, it had been proved that the attack had been made on him, that he had not been to blame, and that he had not been drunk. After a prolonged investigation he had come forth from that affair without disgrace. He would have done so, at least, if he had not been heretofore disgraced. But we all know how the man who has spoken of as evil may steal a horse, while he who is of evil repute may not look over a hedge. It was so reported widely by many who were supposed to know all about everything that Lord Chiltern was in a fit of delirium tremens when he killed the ruffian at Newmarket. The worst of that latter affair was that it produced the total estrangement which now existed between Lord Brentford and his son. Lord Brentford would not believe that his son was in that matter more sinned against than sinning. "Such things do not happen to other men's sons," he said, when Lady Laura pleaded for her brother. Lady Laura could not induce her father to see his son, and so far prevailed that no sentence of banishment was pronounced against Lord Chiltern. There was nothing to prevent the son sitting at his father's table, if he so pleased. He never did so please; but nevertheless he continued to live in the house in Portman Square; and when he and the Earl, by the bad luck of circumstances, met on the stairs or in the hall, the Earl would simply bow to him, and shuffle on—look very wretched, as no doubt he was. A [illegible] her brother's best friend; but otherwise he could hardly be a comfort. As it was in this house, the son was a constant thorn in his father's side.

"What does he do when we leave London?" Lord Brentford once said to his daughter.

"He stays here, papa."

"But he hunts still?"

"Yes, he hunts—and he has a room somewhere at an inn—down in Northamptonshire. But he is mostly in London. They have trains [illegible]."

"What is it for my son?" said the Earl.

"What is it! Of course he cannot possibly be in this house, and Lady Laura will let him into his house." Lady Laura did not know what to say to this, for in truth Lord Chiltern was not fond of staying at the houses of persons whom the Earl would have called decent.

General Effingham, the father of Violet, and Lord Brentford had been the closest and dearest of friends. They had been young men in the same regiment, and through life each had clung to the other. When the General's only son, then a youth of seventeen, was killed in one of our grand New Zealand wars, the bereaved father and the Earl had been together for a month in their sorrow. At that time Lord Chiltern's career had still been open to hope—and the one man had contrasted his lot with the other. General Effingham lived long enough to hear the Earl declare to him that his lot was the happier of the two. Now the General was dead, and Violet, the daughter of a second wife, was all that was left of the Effinghams. This second wife had been a Miss Plummer, a lady from the city with much money, whose sister had married Lord Baldock. Violet in this way had fallen to the care of the Baldock people, and not into the hands of her father's friends. But, as the reader will have surmised, she had ideas of her own of emancipating herself from Baldock thraldom.

Twice before that last terrible affair at Newmarket, before the quarrel between the father and the son had been complete, Lord Brentford had said a word to his daughter—merely a word—of his son in connection with Miss Effingham.

"If he thinks of it I shall be glad to see him on the subject. You may tell him so." That had been the first word. He had just then resolved that the affair in Paris should be regarded as condoned—as among the things to be forgotten. "She is too good for him; but if he asks her let him tell her everything." That had been the second word, and had been spoken immediately subsequent to a payment of twelve thousand pounds made by the Earl towards the settlement of certain Doncaster accounts. Lady Laura, in negotiating for the money, had been very eloquent in describing some honest—or shall we say chivalric—[illegible] which had brought her brother into this special difficulty. Since then the Earl had declined to interest himself in his son's matrimonial affairs; and when Lady Laura had once again mentioned the matter, declaring her belief that it would be the means of saving her brother Oswald, the Earl had desired her to be silent. "Would you wish to destroy the poor child?" he had said. Nevertheless Lady Laura felt sure that if she were to go to her father with a positive statement that Oswald and Violet were engaged, he would relent and would accept Violet as his daughter. As for the payment of Lord Chiltern's present debts—she had a little scheme of her own about that.

Miss Effingham, who had been already two days in Portman Square, had not as yet seen Lord Chiltern. She knew that he slept in the house—that is, that he slept there, and probably eat his breakfast in some apartment of his own—but she knew also that the habits of the house would not by any means make it necessary that they should meet. Laura and her brother probably saw each other daily—but they never went into society together, and did not know the same sets of people. When she had announced to Lady Baldock her intention of spending the first fortnight of her London season with her friend Lady Laura, Lady Baldock had, as a matter of course—"jumped upon her," as Lady Effingham would herself call it.

"You are going to the house of the worst reprobate in all England," said Lady Baldock.

"What—dear old Lord Brentford, whom papa loved so well!"

"I mean Lord Chiltern, who, only last year,—murdered a man!"

"That is not true, aunt."

"There is worse than that,—much worse. He is always—tipsy, and always gambling, and always——. But it is quite unfit that I should speak a word to you about such a man as Lord Chiltern. His name ought never to be mentioned."

"Then why did you mention it, aunt?"

Lady Baldock's process of jumping upon her niece—in which I think the aunt had generally the worst of the exercise—went on for some time, but Violet of course carried her point.

"If she marries him there will be an end of everything," said Lady Baldock to her daughter Augusta.

"She has more sense than that, mamma," said Augusta.

"I don't think she has any sense at all," said Lady Baldock—"not in the least. I do wish my poor sister had lived—I do indeed."

Lord Chiltern had now entered the room with Violet—immediately upon that conversation between Violet and his sister as to the expediency of Violet becoming his wife. His entrance had interrupted the conversation before it was over. "I am so glad to see you, Miss Effingham," he said. "I came in thinking that I might find you."

"Here I am, as large as life," she said, getting up from her corner on the sofa and giving him her hand. "Laura and I have been discussing the affairs of the nation for the last two days, and have nearly brought our discussion to an end." She could not but look at his eye and then at his [illegible] evidence to the truth of the statement which his sister had made, but because the idea of a drunkard's eye and a drunkard's hand had been brought before her mind. Lord Chiltern's hand was like the hand of any other man, but there was something in his eye that almost frightened her. It looked as though he would not hesitate to wring his wife's neck round, if ever he should be brought to threaten to do so. And then his eye, like the rest of him, was red. No—she did not think that she could marry him. Why take ever double danger, when there were so many ventures open to her, apparently with very little danger attached to them? "If it should ever be that I loved him, I would do it all the same," she said to herself.

"If I did not come and see you here, I suppose that I should never see you," said he, seating himself. "I do not often go to parties, and when I do you are not likely to be there."

"We might make our little arrangements for meeting," said she, laughing. "My aunt, Lady Baldock, is going to have an evening party."

"The servants would be ordered to put me out of the house."

"Oh, no. You can tell her that I invited you."

"I don't think that Oswald and Lady Baldock are great friends," said Lady Laura.

"Or he might come and take you and me to the Zoo on Sunday. That's the proper sort of thing for a brother and a friend to do."

"I hate that place in the Regent's Park," said Lord Chiltern.

"When were you there last?" demanded Miss Effingham.

"When I came once from Eton. But I don't go again till I can come home from Eton again." Then he altered his tone as he [illegible] "People would look at me as if I were the wildest beast in the whole collection."

"Then," said Violet, "if you won't go to Lady Baldock's or to the Zoo, we must console ourselves to Laura's drawing-room; unless, indeed, you like to take me to the top of the Monument."

"I'll take you to the top of the Monument with pleasure."

"What do you say, Laura?"

"I say that you are a foolish girl," said Lady Laura, "and that I will have nothing to do with such a scheme."

"Then there is nothing for it but that you should come here; and as you live in the house, and as I am sure to be here every morning, and as you have no possible occupation for your time, and as you have nothing particular to do with ours—I daresay I shan't see you again before I go to my aunt's in Berkeley Square."

"Very likely not," he said.

"And why not, Oswald?" said his sister.

He passed his hand over his face before he answered her. "Because she and I run in different grooves now, and are not such near play-fellows as we used to be once. Do you remember me taking you away right through Saulsby Wood once on the old pony, and not bringing you back till tea time, and Miss Blink going and telling my father?"

"Do I remember it? I think it was the happiest day in my life. His pockets were crammed full of gingerbread and Everton toffy, and we had three bottles of lemonade slung on to the pony's saddlebows. I thought it was a pity we should ever come back."

"It was a pity," said Lord Chiltern.

"But, nevertheless, substantially necessary," said Lady Laura.

"Failing our power of reproducing the toffy, I suppose it was," said Violet.

"You were not Miss Effingham then," said Lord Chiltern.

"No, not as yet. These disagreeable realities of life grow upon one; do they not? You took off my shoes and dried them for me at a woodman's cottage. I am obliged to put up with my maid's doing these things now. And Miss Blink the maid is changed for Lady Baldock the martinet. And if I rode about with you in a wood all day I should be sent to Coventry instead of to bed. And so you see everything is changed as well as my name."

"Everything is not changed," said Lord Chiltern, getting up from his seat. "I am not changed, at least not in this, that as I then loved you better than any being in the world, better even than Laura there, so do I love you now infinitely the best of all. Do not look so surprised at me; You knew it before as well as you do now; and Laura knows it. There is no secret to be kept in the matter among us three."

"But, Lord Chiltern,—" said Miss Effingham, rising also to her feet, and then pausing, not knowing how to answer him. There had been a suddenness in his mode of addressing her which had, so to say, almost taken away her breath; and then to be told by a man of his love before his sister was, in itself, to her, a matter so surprising that some of those words came at her command which will come, as though by instinct, to young ladies on such occasions.

"You have known it always," said he, as though he were angry with her.

"Lord Chiltern," she replied, "you must excuse me if I say that you are, at least, very abrupt. I did not think when I was going back so joyfully to our childish days that you would turn the tables on me this way."

"He has said nothing that ought to make you angry," said Lady Laura.

"Only because he has driven me to say that which will make me appear to be uncivil to himself. Lord Chiltern, I do not love you with that love of which you are speaking now. As an old friend I have always regarded you, and I hope that I may always do so." Then she got up and left the room.

"Why were you so sudden with her—so abrupt—so hard?" said his sister, coming up to him and taking him by the arm almost in anger.

"It would make no difference," said he. "She does not care for me."

"It makes all the difference in the world," said Lady Laura. "Such a woman as Violet cannot be had after that fashion. You must begin again."

"I have begun and ended," he said.

"That is nonsense. Of course you will persist. It was madness to speak in that way to-day. You may be sure of this, however, that there is no one she likes better than you. You must remember that you have done much to make any girl afraid of you."

"I do remember it."

"Do something now to make her fear you no longer. Speak to her softly. Tell her of the sort of life which you would live with her. Tell her that all is changed. As she comes to love you, she will believe you when she would believe no one else on that matter."

"Am I to tell her a lie?" said Lord Chiltern, looking his sister full in the face. Then he turned upon his heel and left her.

[*To be Continued next Sunday.*]

The Name of God in Forty-Eight Languages.

As Louis Burger, the well-known author and philologist, was walking in the Avenue des Champs Elysees the other day he heard a familiar voice exclaiming, "Buy some nuts of a poor man, sir; twenty for a penny!" He looked up and recognized his old barber.

"What! are you selling nuts?" said he.

"Ah, sir, I have been unfortunate."

"But this is no business for a man like you!"

"Oh, sir, if you could only tell me of something better to do," returned the barber, with a sigh.

Burger was touched. He reflected a moment; then tearing a leaf from his memorandum book, he wrote for a few moments and handed it to the man, saying, "Take this to a printing office and have a hundred copies struck off; here is the money to pay for it. Get a license from the Prefecture of the Police, and sell them at two cents a copy, and you will have bread on the spot. The strangers who visit Paris cannot refuse this tribute to the name of God, printed in so many different ways."

The barber did as he was bid, and was always seen at the entrance to the Exposition, selling the following hand-bill:

THE NAME OF GOD IN FORTY-EIGHT LANGUAGES.

Hebrew, *Eloha or Elohim.*	Ola tongue, *Deu.*
Chaldaic, *Elah.*	German and Swiss, *Gott.*
Assyrian, *Ellah.*	Flemish, *Goed.*
Syriac and Turkish, *Alah.*	Dutch, *Godt.*
Malay, *Alla.*	English and old Saxon, *God.*
Arabic, *Allah.*	Teutonic, *Goth.*
Lang'ge of the Magi, *Orsi.*	Danish and Swedish, *Gut.*
Old Egyptian, *Teut.*	Norwegian, *Gud.*
Armorian, *Teuti.*	Slavic, *Buch.*
Modern Egyptian, *Teun.*	Polish, *Bog.*
Greek, *Theos.*	Pollacca, *Bung.*
Cretan, *Thios.*	Lapp, *Jubinal.*
Æolian and Doric, *Ilos.*	Finnish, *Jumala.*
Latin, *Deus.*	Runic, *As.*
Low Latin, *Diex.*	Pannonian, *Istu.*
Celtic and Gallic, *Diu.*	Zemblian, *Fetizo.*
French, *Dieu.*	Hindostanee, *Rain.*
Spanish, *Dios.*	Coromandel, *Brama.*
Portuguese, *Deos.*	Tartar, *Magatal.*
Old German, *Diet.*	Persian, *Sire.*
Provencal, *Diou.*	Chinese, *Prussa.*
Low Breton, *Doue.*	Japanese, *Goezur.*
Italian, *Dio.*	Madagascar, *Zannar.*
Irish, *Die.*	Peruvian, *Puchocamae.*

A few days after Burger met the barber.

"Well," said he, "has the holy name of God brought you good luck?"

"Yes, indeed, sir. I sell on an average a hundred copies a day, at two cents each, or two dollars; but the strangers are generous; some give me ten cents and others twenty. I have even received half a dollar for a copy; so that, all told, I am making five dollars a day."

"Five dollars a day?"

"Yes sir; thanks to your kindness."

"The deuce!" thought Burger, as he walked away. "If I were not a literary man I would turn peddler or publisher; there is nothing so profitable as selling the learning of others."

Discovery of an Ancient Chamber.

A discovery has lately been made in the commune of Vouvray, France, of a subterranean chamber, apparently of the time of the Roman conquest. This chamber was filled with dust and stones, from which have been taken many curious objects—an axe of polished steel, pieces of bone, parts of red vases, whose surface is carefully burnished and decorated with elaborate designs, representing birds, flowers and scenes of sacrifice. Much of this collection is made up of common pottery of red and black, and most of it is of the latter color; coins were found, and needles, bracelets and other ornaments, besides a hundred pieces of bronze money of the age and stamp of different Emperors, but principally of Marcus Aurelius, Constantine, &c., nearly all in good preservation.

Ruins of a Palace Found at Lyons.

The excavations which have been made in the hill of Fourvieres at Lyons, has brought to light numerous vestiges of Roman construction which are of great interest. There is found columns and capitals of the pure Archaique style, with tablets of stone and sculptured marble, indicating beyond question the spot where was situated one of those sumptuous palaces inhabited by the Cæsars, who made the capitals of Gaul their homes during the first year of the Christian era.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 25.

The following is Manager Ives' official exhibit of the business of the Clearing House for the week ending to-day:

	Clearings.	Balances.
January 20	[illegible]	[illegible]
January 21	[illegible]	[illegible]
January 22	[illegible]	[illegible]
January 23	[illegible]	[illegible]
January 24	[illegible]	[illegible]
January 25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last Week	[illegible]	[illegible]

The general trade of the city is faithfully portrayed in the above comparison of the clearings for the week just closing and the one previous. As will be seen, there is a falling off of nearly one million. Business is reported dull in all quarters, but there is less despondency than might be expected. Our merchants are in better shape than those of any other city in the Union. Stocks are light, credits have been curtailed to a large extent, and few of the merchants are in debt.

The death of Wesley Munger, Esq., of Munger, Wheeler & Co., was announced this morning, though his friends were informed of the sad event last evening. Mr. Munger had been in rather poor health for some time past, and, on the recommendation of his family physician, he started for Florida about ten days ago to remain there during the winter. On arriving at Nashville he was taken ill with a violent attack of pneumonia, which resulted fatally last evening. Mr. Munger was one of our oldest and most prominent citizens, and at the time of his death was one of the Directors of the Union National Bank. He was a self-made man, and in his death our city loses a thorough representative of Western energy and business capacity, which it will be difficult to replace.

There were no new features to notice in the discount market. Money is working easier at nearly all the banks, though a few institutions still report an uncomfortable closeness. There is no change in the rates of interest.

Exchange was steady and firm at [illegible] premium, between banks. The counter rates were par buying and 1-10@¼ premium selling.

The foreign bankers are checking on the principal cities of Europe at the following rates:

	Gold.	Currency.
London £	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paris, franc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berlin, thaler	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamburg, mark	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sweden, rix dollar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norway, specie daler	[illegible]	[illegible]

Flour ruled less active, but there was no change in values. Wheat opened heavy and declined [illegible], but subsequently recovered [illegible]. Oats receded [illegible]. Rye was entirely neglected and nominal. Barley advanced [illegible], with a fairly active consumptive demand. Mess Pork more active and firmer. Bulk Meats dull. Lard firmer and more active. Dressed Hogs slow, and dull for heavy lots.

The following is the official exhibit of the business of the Sub-Treasury in this city for the week ending to-day:

RECEIPTS.	
Customs	[illegible]
Internal Revenue	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Special warrants	[illegible]
Disbursing officers	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	11.40
Total	[illegible]
CASH ON HAND.	
This week	[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]
Decrease	[illegible]

Gold was firmer and very steady. The market opened at [illegible], declined to [illegible], and closed at [illegible]. The following quotations were received by Charles L. Boyd, Gold broker:

[illegible] a. m.	[illegible]	[illegible] p. m.	[illegible]
[illegible] a. m.	[illegible]	[illegible] p. m.	[illegible]
[illegible] a. m.	[illegible]	[illegible] p. m.	[illegible]
[illegible] a. m.	[illegible]	[illegible] p. m.	[illegible]
[illegible] a. m.	[illegible]	[illegible] p. m.	[illegible]
[illegible] a. m.	[illegible]	[illegible] p. m.	[illegible]

Here the market was steady all day at [illegible] buying. Silver unchanged at [illegible] buying—the upper figure for large pieces.

The following shows the daily range and closing price of Gold in New York for the week ending to-day:

	Range.	Closing.
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Public Funds were again better. Seven-Thirties advanced ¼, and on some of the other securities an improvement of ⅛ was obtained. The following shows the closing prices in New York for the past four days:

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
6s, '81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-Twenties [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-Twenties [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-Twenties [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-Twenties [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-Twenties [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ten-Forties	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seven-Thirties, June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seven-Thirties, July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Here the market was higher. We quote:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Buying. Selling. [illegible]

Local securities were firm and unchanged. The brokers are buying City and County 7s at [illegible].

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 25.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1868.	1867.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seeds, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meat, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1868.	1867.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seeds, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meat, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]

There was a firmer feeling in the Provision market, and though no quotable advance was obtained, there were fewer sellers at yesterday's prices. The demand for Mess Pork was more active, and the market ruled firmer, with sales of [illegible] brls at [illegible] here, and [illegible] at Peoria. At the close there were no sellers below [illegible]. Bulk Meats were dull, and the business was restricted to [illegible] lbs Dry Salted Shoulders at [illegible], loose. A lot of green S. P. Hams, rubbed in salt, sold at [illegible], packed in stock barrels. Sweet Pickled Hams were in better request, with sales of [illegible] pcs at [illegible]—the upper figure for a favorite brand. Mess Beef sold to the extent of [illegible] brls at [illegible]. Green Hams were dull, with sales of [illegible] pcs at [illegible], from the block. There was more activity in the demand for Lard, and sellers were disposed to ask a further advance of [illegible], to which buyers refused consent. Prime Steam sold at [illegible], spot, and [illegible], seller last half of February. Two lots of [illegible] tcs each, a favorite brand—C. B. & Co.—sold at [illegible] and [illegible], but these figures are exceptional, and no criterion of the market. At the close, sellers were asking [illegible] for Steam. Grease was inactive and nominally unchanged.

Dressed Hogs were slow at about yesterday's prices. Heavy lots were dull and dragging, and it was with considerable difficulty that sales were made. We note transactions at [illegible]—closing at [illegible] for good lots dividing on 200 lbs.

The receipts of Hogs for the week ending to-day were [illegible] dressed and [illegible] live—total [illegible]. The shipments were [illegible] live and [illegible] dressed—total [illegible]. The packing is estimated by Messrs. Milward & Co. at [illegible] head, against [illegible] at the close of last week—an increase of [illegible] head.

Flour was less active but the market ruled firm, with sales to the extent of [illegible] brls at [illegible] for White Winters; [illegible] for Spring Extras; [illegible] for Spring Supers; [illegible] for Rye, and [illegible] for Buckwheat.

The market for No. 2 Spring Wheat opened heavy, and declined fully 1½ cents. Subsequently a reaction set in and values recovered [illegible]. No. 1 Spring was neglected. In No. 3 there was very little doing. We note sales of [illegible] bu at [illegible] for No. 2, and [illegible] for No. 3—closing at [illegible] for No. 2.

The heavy receipts of Corn—[illegible] bu to-day—had a very depressing influence on the market and prices receded [illegible], though at the close there was a slight rally from the lowest point touched during the day. Some [illegible] bu changed hands at [illegible] for No. 1 and [illegible] for new—closing at [illegible] for the latter.

There was a fairly active movement in Oats at a decline of [illegible]. We report sales to the extent of [illegible] bu at [illegible]—closing dull with free sellers at [illegible].

Rye was neglected and entirely nominal at [illegible] for No. 1 and [illegible] for No. 2 in store.

There was a good consumptive demand for Barley, and the market was again [illegible] higher, with sales at [illegible] for No. 2; [illegible] for Canada, and [illegible] for Western by sample.

Seeds were scarcely so firm. Sales were made at [illegible] for Timothy, [illegible] for Flax and [illegible] for Clover.

The market for Hides was quiet, and values were nominally unchanged. The feeling developed, however, was by no means strong, and only for prime light offerings were full prices being realized. The stocks, especially of heavy Steers, are steadily accumulating, and the market has rather a downward look. Sales were reported at [illegible] for green cured, and [illegible] for part cured.

The Butter market was dull and drooping, except for choice table qualities, which were in demand for local consumption, and steady at [illegible]. Common tub and common firkin grades were neglected, and nominal at a range of [illegible].

Eggs were in demand and steady at [illegible] for strictly fresh, and [illegible] for limed.

Iron and Steel were steady at previous prices. Tin Plate advanced 50c per box, and we mark up Block Tin [illegible] per lb. Nails unchanged.

In the Grocery market there is nothing new. The demand is only moderate and confined to actual consumptive wants. Refined Sugars are getting scarce. Prices for all staples are well maintained.

There was a firmer market for Dry Goods, and prices are higher for Domestics. Prints advanced [illegible], and on Bleached goods we note an improvement of [illegible]. The agents in New York have got tired of selling below the cost of production and have accordingly marked up prices. The advance is regarded as being strictly legitimate.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.

Flour steady. [illegible] Wheat quiet. [illegible] Corn heavy, inactive. [illegible] Oats heavy, at [illegible]. Pork firmer, [illegible]. Lard strong. Hogs salable, at [illegible].

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 25.

Wheat firm; No. 1 Spring, [illegible]; No. 2 do, [illegible]; receipts, [illegible]; shipments, [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25—[illegible].

Flour at [illegible]. Red Wheat, [illegible]; White do, [illegible]. Corn, [illegible]. Bonds, [illegible].

LATER.

Breadstuffs unchanged.

LATER.

In the afternoon there was only a fair movement in the Grain market, but on Wheat and Corn values ruled a trifle higher. Oats were held firmly at [illegible]—the closing prices on 'Change. No. 2 Spring Wheat sold as low as [illegible], and as high as [illegible]—closing steady at [illegible]. New Corn closed firm at [illegible] cash. Rye and Barley were lifeless. The Provision market was quiet. "Standard" brands of Mess Pork were held at [illegible], and straight brands at [illegible]. Lard was steady at [illegible] for good to extra choice steam rendered. Green Meats were firm at the closing prices on 'Change.

There was a moderate movement in the market for Live Hogs, and prices were steady and unchanged. Sales were made at a range of [illegible] for common to prime.

Beef Cattle were inquired for to a limited extent, and the few lots changing hands were taken at about yesterday's prices. The market closes steady at [illegible]—the outside for extra.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

For the Week Ending January 25.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE,
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1868.

BEEF CATTLE.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of Live Stock for the week ending to-night, as reported by the Secretary of the Union Stock Yards Company:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.
Sunday and Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week before last	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending January 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

In comparing the receipts for this week and last we find the following:

Receipts less than last week ..... [illegible]
Shipments more than last week ..... [illegible]

The receipts this week compare with the receipts for the corresponding week of 1867, as follows:

Receipts this week ..... [illegible]
Receipts for the corresponding week of 1867 ..... [illegible]
Receipts more this week ..... [illegible]

For the same period in the year 1866 we find:

Receipts this week ..... [illegible]
Receipts for the corresponding week of 1866 ..... [illegible]
Receipts less this week ..... [illegible]

The following are the rates of freight on Live Stock:

All Live Stock from Chicago to Dunkirk or connecting points East will be taken only by actual weight, as follows: [illegible]

THE MARKET.

The week just closed has witnessed a steady fair demand for good and choice grades, and as the arrivals of stock coming under this head have been extremely light, values—notwithstanding the unfavorable reports experienced in the principal Eastern markets—have been tolerably well supported; the difference between the closing prices to-night, and those current a week ago, being too trifling to justify any change in quotations. [illegible]

[illegible]

TO-DAY—The market was devoid of life. [illegible]

SHEEP—Received to-day [illegible]; received this week [illegible]. The supply has been rather in excess of the demand, but for good grades values have been well sustained. Common descriptions have ruled dull, and prices somewhat irregular. Good to choice Mutton Sheep, fit for city slaughter, command [illegible], readily, while the poorer sorts are neglected at [illegible]. There is no considerable inquiry for stock sheep, and farmers will do well to withhold such for the present.

HOGS.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the current week and for the corresponding period last year:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.
Sunday and Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Jan. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The receipts this week and last compare as follows:

Received this week ..... [illegible]
Received last week ..... [illegible]
Received less this week ..... [illegible]

Compared with the same period in 1866, we find the following:

Received this week ..... [illegible]
Received same week last year ..... [illegible]
Received less this week ..... [illegible]

PRICES.

The receipts for the week just closed number [illegible] head, against [illegible] received last week, a falling off of [illegible]. The market has ruled dull and drooping throughout, and values have steadily depreciated, showing a decline during the week, of fully [illegible] per 100 lbs. This unsatisfactory condition is due, partly to the fact that there is no longer any reliable demand on packing account. Several of our large operators have closed their houses for the season, and others express a determination to follow their example during the coming week. Others will probably continue to operate in a small way for sometime to come, but there is not likely to be any urgency in the demand from this quarter, and farmers and drovers should temper their shipments accordingly.

The packing demand is now almost exclusively confined to choice smooth Hogs of heavy averages, suitable for Mess Pork, and desirable lots command [illegible], though the outside figures can only be realized for strictly prime. Shippers are purchasing smooth even lots of from 170 to 200 lbs average, at a range of [illegible]. Common mixed and medium lots are neglected at [illegible].

To-day there was a moderate movement on the part of both local and Eastern buyers, and the pens were cleared of stock at about yesterday's prices. The offerings were mostly of a poor quality, as will readily be inferred from the sales given below. The market closed steady.

The following are the closing prices for this week, compared with those of corresponding date of last year:

	Jan. 25, '68.	Jan. 26, '67.
Prime to choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fair to good	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common to medium	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE PORK PACKING.

Weekly Receipts and Shipments of Hogs—Estimated Packing Since October 1st.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Live and Dressed Hogs for two seasons, commencing with the first week in October:

WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF LIVE AND DRESSED HOGS FOR TWO SEASONS.

Week ending	1867-68. Live.	1867-68. Dressed.	1866-67. Live.	1866-67. Dressed.
October 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Add Dressed	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Totals	[illegible]		[illegible]	

WEEKLY SHIPMENTS OF LIVE AND DRESSED HOGS FOR TWO SEASONS.

Week ending	1867-68. Live.	1867-68. Dressed.	1866-67. Live.	1866-67. Dressed.
October 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Add Dressed	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Totals	[illegible]		[illegible]	

After deducting the shipments from the receipts, the remainder will approximate the packing, including the amount taken for city consumption, up to the present time:

	1867-8.	1866-7.
Receipts from Oct. 1 to date	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shipments same time	[illegible]	[illegible]
Left for packers, butchers and in pens	[illegible]	[illegible]

Messrs. Milward & Co., in their circular to be found elsewhere, estimate the actual packing to date at [illegible], against [illegible] last season, and [illegible] for the season previous.

The Boston Commercial Convention.

The great Commercial Convention, of which so much has been said lately, will be held in Boston on the 5th of February proximo. All the leading commercial cities in the country have been invited to send delegates, and each have been appointed; and it is altogether probable that the convention will number at least five hundred, comprising the best business talent in the country. The questions for discussion will embrace the following: The Reciprocity Treaty; the enlargement of communications to meet the wants of the constantly-growing trade between the East and the West; the currency question; internal revenue and taxation; the tariff; our foreign commerce, more particularly relating to the shipping interests; and the advisability of recommending the establishment of a National Board of Trade, bearing a relation to the government similar to that in England, where the President of the board is one of the Cabinet officers. The discussion of these questions by the keen business men composing the convention cannot fail to enlighten the people on many of the financial problems with which the country is now vexed; and their deliberations should certainly command some attention on the part of Congress.

Chicago Provision Market.

CHICAGO, January 25, 1868.

[illegible]

Medical Cards.

Your Destiny
And Future Prospects in Life clearly revealed [illegible] HEALTH AND LONG LIFE. [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow.
[illegible] 172 South Clark st. [illegible] P. O. Box 1,348 [illegible]

Proposals.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., until [illegible], for the transportation of Government stores [illegible] on the Missouri river [illegible] viz:

From St. Louis to Fort Buford, Camp Cooke and Fort Benton.
From Wyandotte to Fort Buford, Camp Cooke and Fort Benton.
From Fort Leavenworth to Fort Buford, Camp Cooke and Fort Benton.
From Omaha to Fort Buford, Camp Cooke and Fort Benton.
From Sioux City to Fort Buford, Camp Cooke and Fort Benton.
From Fort Randall to Fort Buford, Camp Cooke and Fort Benton.
From Fort Sully to Fort Buford, Camp Cooke and Fort Benton.
From Fort Rice to Fort Buford, Camp Cooke and Fort Benton.
From Fort Stevenson to Fort Buford, Camp Cooke and Fort Benton.
From Fort Buford to Camp Cooke and Fort Benton.
From Camp Cooke to Fort Benton.

[illegible]

By order of the Quartermaster General, U. S. A.
T. L. DONALDSON,
Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster Military Div. of the Missouri.

Auction Sales

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.
DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Jan. [illegible], 1868.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Clothing Warehouses (Hospital Grounds) in this city, on MONDAY, the 3d day of February next, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage: [illegible]
[illegible]
G. A. HULL,
Capt. & M. S. K. U. S. Army.

Ocean Steamers.

LIVERPOOL, &c.
Until further notice, Steerage Passengers by the [illegible]
INMAN MAIL
Line, from Liverpool and Cork to Chicago, will be carried [illegible]
JAS. WARRACK, Western Agent,
Southeast cor. Madison and LaSalle-sts., Chicago.

CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Company's Steamship
ARIZONA,
From New York 1st February, [illegible]
JAS. WARRACK,
Southeast corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
FOR CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Extraordinary Low Prices in Currency [illegible]
[illegible]
Go to [illegible] 177 [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

General Notices.

Wrought Iron Beams & Girders.
UNION IRON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The attention of Engineers and Architects is called to our improved Wrought Iron Beams and Girders [illegible]
THE UNION IRON MILLS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.
[illegible]
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
[illegible]
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
[illegible]
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.
[illegible]
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.
[illegible]
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.
[illegible]
CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS.
[illegible]
CHICAGO & GREAT EASTERN (LATE CINCINNATI AIR LINE).
[illegible]
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
[illegible]
CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE TRAINS.
[illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.
[illegible] Lake st., Chicago.

Printing Ink.

G. B. KANE & CO.,
[illegible] North Jefferson st., Chicago,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTING INK.
[illegible]

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 26, 1868.

THE CITY.

NOT A BIGAMIST.—George M. Davis, arrested nearly two weeks since on the charge of bigamy, was on Saturday discharged from custody by Justice Milliken, there being no evidence against him.

A RABID DOG.—Officer Clark of the First Precinct, yesterday afternoon, shot a dog, who displayed marked symptoms of hydrophobia. The animal was found in an alley between Quincy and Jackson, near Clark street, and snapped viciously at whatever came in its way.

CHARGED WITH DISHONESTY.—William Jones, a colored man, was on Saturday charged at the Police Court with having stolen a bundle of clothing on the night preceding, from a saloon occupied by Andrew Jackson Scott, also a colored man, and situated on Jackson street. Jones was committed for further examination.

THE NYE-REESE AFFRAY.—The case of William Reese, who stands charged with having assaulted Frank Nye with a knife with intent to kill him, a few weeks since, was on Saturday again put over for further hearing on Saturday next. Reese is still at large under $[illegible] bail. Nye has so far recovered as to be able to go round as usual.

ALLEGED REVENUE FRAUD.—Albert Brinkerhoff, proprietor of a small distillery in this city, was on Saturday morning arrested by a United States Revenue Inspector, for having, as alleged, forged a brand upon several barrels of highwines. He was arraigned before Commissioner Hoyne, but remanded for further examination, at some future period.

WHOLESALE FLOUR DEALERS are requested to meet in Parlor No. 1, Tremont House, on Wednesday evening, January 29th, at 8 o'clock, to consider means of doing business in a safer manner. All are aware that the present method of selling on time is the cause of much loss, and that the introduction of a thorough cash system would be beneficial to all.

A BRACE OF WORTHIES SENT UP FOR TRIAL.—The last issue of THE TRIBUNE contained the full particulars of the arrest of the two thieves, James Murphy and William L. Reid, alias "Tailer," who on Friday night stole a gold watch from the house No. 171 West Madison street. The two prisoners were arraigned before Justice Sturtevant, on Saturday, and were committed for trial in default of bail in the sum of $1,000 each.

DEFECTIVE SIDEWALKS.—A correspondent calls attention to a dangerous hole in the sidewalk on Sedgwick court between Division and Elm streets, and states that a lady was severely injured by falling into it, three or four days ago. There are several other bad places in the sidewalks that need looking after, and the Sidewalk Inspectors will but do their duty in reporting them without delay.

VALENTINES.—Baldwin & Bro., Nos. 113 to 119 Monroe street, have just received a larger and better assortment of valentines than have ever been opened in this city previously. The cheap bookstore on Monroe street always aims to lead in quantity and prices. The valentine season is now opened, and love-senders will do well to call. They will find irresistible vehicles, in which to transmit their tales of affection.

FIRE.—The alarm from Box No. 51, sounded at half past 9 o'clock last evening, was caused by a fire which resulted in the destruction of two small barns, the property of A. Woolnough, located in the rear of Nos. 613 and 615 Archer avenue. One horse belonging to a butcher residing in that neighborhood was also burned. Mr. Woolnough's loss will reach $1,[illegible], which is covered by insurance in the Ætna Company.

CALEDONIAN CLUB LECTURES.—We hope our readers will not forget the Caledonian lecture, the fourth one of the course, which will be delivered on Tuesday evening next by Rev. J. B. Duncan, of Evanston. Subject, "Formation of Character." The mere announcement of Mr. Duncan's name as the lecturer should secure for him a full house. The lecture will be delivered in the hall of the club in Metropolitan Block, and will begin promptly at 8 o'clock. Admittance free.

A VICTIM OF PERSECUTION.—William Boetticher and Mrs. Downer live in closely adjoining houses on Division street. But they do not live in peace. Boetticher is, according to all accounts, a man of disgusting and offensive habits. He is fond of persecuting his neighbor, who is a very harmless and unoffending woman, and has been guilty for several weeks past of conducting himself in a very shameful and disgraceful manner towards her. At last she procured his arrest on a charge of disorderly conduct. He was fined $10 at the Police Court, yesterday.

ARTISTIC WORK IN JEWELRY.—We were yesterday shown several valuable articles of diamond jewelry, which in workmanship probably surpassed anything of the kind we have ever seen. They were from the house of W. W. Covell, Jr., manufacturing jeweler, Room 20, corner of Lake and Clark streets, Telegraph Building. A pair of shirt buttons were also seen, enamelled into a life-like portrait of the donor. Mr. C. has just opened his place of business, where he is prepared to manufacture jewelry and mount precious stones specially to order, and in a style unsurpassed in this country.

CO-OPERATION.—We have heretofore called attention to the many advantages of the system of co-operation. It is surprising that men who are obliged to buy groceries and provisions daily, should be willing to pay the large profits demanded by regular grocery houses when an institution like the "Mutual and Supply Company," supplies its members with all such articles at net cost, delivered to every part of the city. This company is selling to their stockholders the best quality of Lackawanna coal, delivered at $10 per ton. Any person can become a life member by paying twenty-five dollars. All stock is transferable. Parties calling at their spacious store, Nos. 54 and 56 Randolph street, will obtain full particulars of how to save money.

FURIOUS RUNAWAY.—On Saturday afternoon a team of horses, attached to a light carriage, and standing on Dearborn street, near the corner of Madison, suddenly took fright. They broke loose and dashed rapidly towards Monroe street, around the corner of which they wheeled at so rapid a rate that the vehicle was overturned. They continued on their course at a rapid pace, scattering pedestrians and vehicles right and left. At the corner of Clark street they came in collision with a single carriage, which was overturned. The driver thereof, Mr. [illegible], was thrown out, but fortunately escaped injury. The runaways were secured immediately after, the carriage to which they were attached being a total wreck.

FINE PHOTOGRAPH WORK.—Our readers will be interested in noticing a colored vignette group of the children of Mr. Hamblin, the proprietor of the street sweeping machine, which is now on view in the window of W. W. Kimball's music establishment, in Opera House Block. The group is brought out most exquisitely, and were it not that the character of Fassett's work is of such unsurpassed excellence that improvement is impossible, we should say that it is highly creditable to the artist. Mr. Fassett is peculiarly happy in colored portraits, but his cartes de visite and cabinet cards are in very large demand, and deservedly so, being, in fact, the very best that can be procured. The baby chair is a great favorite with mothers, who find that by its aid, the most restless infant can be "taken" as accurately as if asleep.

PROFESSOR MCCOY'S LECTURE TO BE REPEATED AT EVANSTON.—In consequence of the impression produced by the delivery of Professor McCoy's lecture and readings, entitled "Shakespeare, a Student of the Bible," on the [illegible] instant, General Julius White, Joseph M. Lyons, A. C. Stewart, Andrew Shuman, editor of the Evening Journal, and seventy other prominent business men of Chicago, who reside in Evanston, "desirous of further illustration of the subject and of hearing more of his elocution," joined immediately in a written request to the Professor to "favor them with a repetition of the same," adding that an early acceptance "would be esteemed an obligation." In accordance with this weighty and cordial solicitation, Professor McCoy has arranged to repeat this lecture, together with the illustrative Shakespearean and Scriptural readings, in the Evanston Presbyterian Church, on the evening of Wednesday next.

PURE ICE FROM THE RIVER.—Few persons who have watched and smelled the waters of the Chicago River for any given time in the past will be willing to believe without occular demonstration, that pure ice is now being cut therefrom. Yet so it is; a block of ice was brought into the business centre of the city on Saturday, cut that morning from the South Branch, a little below Halsted street bridge, and the quality of that ice was really good—it was almost equal to that cut from the celebrated Crystal Lake. The reason for this may be found in the fact that a connection was formed some few days since between the Chicago River and the Aux Plaines, and the current of the latter coursing along the channel of the former gives us water almost pure enough to make us regret the heavy expenditures on the Lake Tunnel. The Chicago River has not been in so clean [illegible] condition for many years past as now.

A CLEVER FORGERY.—The name of "F. E. Spinner" was on Friday placed on the arrival book of the Sherman House, in this city. Hon. Jesse O. Norton, one of the intimate friends of the United States Treasurer, hearing of the fact, called at the hotel on Saturday and inquired for General Spinner. He was informed that the General had not been there. Mr. Norton then turned to the list and found the entry, and was considerably astonished to see what was, to all seeming, the genuine signature of the General, it being in fact so close an imitation of the writing on the greenback that it was difficult to believe it a forgery. That the writing is a forgery there can, however, be no doubt, and it becomes a question of some interest—"Whom have we among us capable of imitating so closely a most important feature of our national currency?" A great deal depends on the honesty of the writer, and his talent may yet prove to be a dangerous one—he had better hide it in a napkin.

ON THE FENCE.—As Officer Perlins was walking along State street on Friday night, he observed an individual softly come out from the front door and stand in the shadow of one of the pillars that stand along the front of the house No. [illegible] State street, evidently with the intention of secreting himself. The officer advanced towards the man when the latter began to run. Perlins pursued him. The fugitive endeavored to leap over the fence, but in doing so he slipped, and his clothing caught on the pickets. The man was taken into custody when it was found that he had dropped in his flight a large bundle of valuable clothing. Part of the property was identified as belonging to the occupants of the house No. [illegible] State street, and a portion was identified by the occupants of the house No. [illegible] Wabash avenue, which had been burglariously entered on the same evening. The prisoner gave the name of William H. Price. He was arraigned at the Police Court on Saturday, to answer to two charges of burglary, and was committed to answer to each in default of bail in the sum of $1,000.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—A frightful accident occurred yesterday afternoon at the intersection of West Madison and Halsted streets. A powerful span of horses attached to a heavy truck wagon, while standing unhitched on South Halsted street, near Jackson, became alarmed at a noise made by some boys at play, and started at break-neck speed in a northern direction. On Madison street, at the time, there was passing a light delivery wagon, belonging to the commission house of Pierce, Wheeler & Co., No. [illegible] South Water street, driven by a young man whose name could not be ascertained. This vehicle was on the point of crossing Halsted street, when the more powerful team attached to the truck came at full speed upon it. The truck team on colliding with the light wagon, leaped upon the obstruction thus made, fairly crushing the light vehicle to atoms. The driver was not only thrown to the ground by the concussion, but his body, when picked out of the debris, was so mangled that the unfortunate young man can scarcely recover. He was taken into the drug store of Joseph J. Criddall, located at the intersection of the streets, and Dr. Andrew was called to attend to his injuries. Painful, if not fatal bruises were found upon his head, face and back, and it was almost a matter of life and death to remove the unfortunate victim to the house of his parents who reside on Walnut street. He was, however, removed towards evening. It is believed that the wounded man has also received internal injuries, and his final recovery is very doubtful. The owners of the truck team have not yet been ascertained, neither could the driver be found.

SPORTING GOSSIP.

The Base Ball Season of 1867—Averages of the Excelsior, Atlantic and Eureka Clubs, of Chicago.

Heenan to Fight O'Baldwin, the Irish Giant, for $10,000.

Skating in the City—The Championship Match of Goodrich and Swift.

Below will be found a history of the principal base ball clubs of Chicago for the season of 1867. Of these the Excelsior Club is mentioned first. Three years ago it was reorganized and strengthened by the return of several old members who had gone to the wars. During the season of 1865 they played some fifteen match games, winning every time. This gave them an impression that there was the making of a good nine in the club, and when the season of 1866 was fairly inaugurated, each pleasant day found its members practising at our national game. During 1866 they attended several tournaments, and by their superior skill succeeded in every instance in bringing to Chicago the first prize, as well as a majority of the individual prizes. The season of 1866 closed upon them with their record as bright as the one before, and the season of 1867, with but one exception, was equally a success. Thus in a ball play of three seasons the Excelsiors have won over fifty games and lost but one. With the hope that the season of 1868 shall be as beneficial to them both physically and honorably as during their past history, we lay before our readers the record of the Excelsiors for 1867.

The following is a list of the clubs played with and the respective scores, those of the Excelsior's being given first:

June 8—Atlantic, Chicago	48	24
June 7—Garden City, Chicago	27	10
June 20—Forest City, Rockford	43	41
June 4—Forest City, Rockford	29	14
July 27—National, Washington	4	49
August 21—Rustic, Danby, Ill.	124	8
September 19—Egyptian, Centralia, Ill.	79	9
September 2[illegible]—Capitol, Springfield, Ill.	36	6
September 27—Bloomington, Bloomington, Ill.	38	17
October 8—Detroit, Detroit, Mich.	43	20
October 19—Detroit, Detroit, Mich.	38	24
Total	[illegible]	196

Besides which they played:

September 26—Picked Nine, of Central Illinois, at Decatur, score	44	6
November 5—Picked Nine, Chicago	24	13

The last was the most interesting game of the season.

They made excursions during the year to Rockford, Decatur, Danby, and Detroit, Mich.

The game with the Nationals was the first the club ever lost.

The following table shows the most important points of the play of eleven members of the club who have played in first nine matches five times or more:

	Games.	Outs.	Av.	Runs.	Av.	Clean Score.
Stearns	11	19	1-7	29	6-2	2
Keenan	3	8	1-3	27	3-3	1
Foley	10	16	1-6	64	6-4	2
Zeller	5	7	1-2	24	4-4	0
Oberlander	11	24	2-2	59	5-4	1
Alston	8	19	2-3	43	5-3	1
Barker	8	13	2-1	35	4-1	1
Bishop	9	18	2-2	41	2-1	1
McNally	10	29	2-9	25	3-6	0
Kennedy	5	14	2-1	17	3-2	0
Budd	5	16	3-1	13	2-2	0

Number of runs made by the Excelsiors in eleven (11) games, [illegible]; number of runs made by opposing clubs, 196. Average number of runs each game, [illegible]; average number of runs each innings, 5-5. Greatest number of runs in one game (with the Nationals, of Washington), 4. Greatest number of runs made by an opposing club, (Nationals, of Washington), 49; smallest number of runs made by an opposing club, 6.

A recapitulation shows that the largest number of runs for Excelsiors was 124, in game with Rustics, and 49 for Nationals; smallest number of runs in game—4 for Excelsiors, in game with Nationals, and 6 for Capitals, of Springfield.

THE ATLANTIC CLUB,

during the season of 1867, played nine first nine matches, of which they won five and lost four. The following is a list of the clubs played with and the respective scores, those of the Atlantics being given first:

Excelsiors of Chicago, June 8, 24 to 48; O. K.'s, of Ottawa, at Chicago, June 22, 98 to 14; Cream City of Milwaukee, at Milwaukee, July 4, 48 to 45; Garden City of Chicago, July 13, 41 to 21; Cream City's, at Chicago, July 26, 71 to 20; Nationals of Washington, at Chicago, July 29, 17 to [illegible]; Eurekas of Chicago, September 7, 18 to 28; Eurekas again, September 21, 28 to 23; Eurekas, October 9, 19 to 48.

The total number of runs made by the Atlantics in the nine games played, was [illegible], against [illegible] for their opponents. Average number of runs to each game, [illegible], against [illegible] for their opponents. Highest score in a game—Atlantics, in game with O. K.'s, and [illegible] for Nationals; lowest score—Atlantics, 17 in game with Nationals, and O. K.'s 14. The following table of averages includes only those players who have participated in five or more games:

	No. Games	Outs	Av. Outs	Runs	Av. Runs	Clean Scores
Taylor	8	17	2-1	42	5-2	1
O'Neil	7	18	2-4	39	5-1	0
Kirk	9	24	2-6	40	4-4	0
Yeates	9	22	2-4	31	3-5	1
Burton	7	19	2-5	37	5-6	0
Sheldon	6	13	2-1	24	4-0	1
Drummond	8	24	2-4	38	5-1	0
Burwell	5	17	3-2	24	4-4	0
Holmes	8	16	2-1	20	2-2	0

THE EUREKA CLUB

during the season of 1867, played eight first nine matches, of which they won six and lost two. The following is a list of the clubs played with: May 18—Atlantics, 30 to 19; June 1—Resolutes, 31 to 11; July 4—Garden City, 21 to [illegible]; August 2—Garden City, 56 to 26; September 7—Atlantics, 28 to 18; September 21—Atlantics, 23 to 28; October 14—Atlantics, 48 to 19; November 9—Garden City, 41 to 35, making a total of 281 runs for the Atlantics against 184 for their opponents.

The following is the table of the clubs averages:

	No. Games.	Outs.	Av. Outs.	Runs.	Av. Runs.
Brown	2	7	3-1	7	3-1
Yost	3	5	2-1	8	[illegible]
Miles	6	16	2-6	21	3-3
Gaskins	8	20	2-5	38	[illegible]
Holmes	1	5	6-1	2	2-1
Whitehead	7	18	1-6	28	4-
Heath	6	31	5-1	15	2-4
Price	1	2	2-0	6	6-0
Wilber	1	4	4-0	3	3-2
Everts	1	4	4-0	4	4-7
Beach	8	23	3-5	19	2-1
Baker	3	11	3-4	10	3-1
Ewert	7	11	1-4	35	5-3
Cone	8	9	1-3	29	4-1
Bull	3	7	2-1	23	4-1
Stearns	5	9	1-4	16	3-3
Jennings	6	12	2-2	16	4-0
Babcock	2	8	1-8	18	4-1
		184		281	

BILLIARDS.

Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, in a long article in its last issue, persists in misrepresenting the conduct and intention of John W. Coon, the billiardist. It publishes a letter from Coon, in reply to a charge of unfairness that had been made against him, and wilfully perverts nearly every statement thereof. And although Coon's letter cannot but be accepted in complete justification of his conduct in the matter with McDevitt, in this city, in December last, the article intentionally misstates that player's statements, and where it cannot convict him of unfair dealing seeks to ridicule him. At the conclusion of the article appears a second letter from Coon, in which he [illegible] to play an exhibition game, which had been proposed by the very parties who now produce it as evidence of his "hippodroming" proclivities.

Melvin Foster, who has been in the back ground for a long while, not having played in a match for nearly three years, is doing wonders with the balls, and his chances of winning the championship from McDevitt are considered "A No. 1." One day last week, in a discount game of 500 points, with a tip-top amateur, he ran out the required number from the word "go," and in the evening he did precisely the same thing in a game of 400 points. These figures are ominous, and McDevitt's recently acquired laurels are in danger.

Oscanyan, the lecturer, is also a billiardist; and while playing fifteen-ball pool at Ods Field's, in New York, the other day, he pocketed all the balls, thus emulating the feat accomplished by an amateur at Kilduff's, about five weeks ago. Both players had the first shot in their respective games.

Joe Ver Meulen, the billiard-player is at Madison, Wis., entertaining the legislators in their leisure hours by his astonishing feats. He makes his headquarters at J. Van Slyke's billiard hall, where he plays with all who come, and to make "one hundred points at once or nothing." A few days since he made four hundred and fifty points without stopping.

Phinee and Ver Meulen will play for the championship of Illinois, some time between the 1st and 15th of March. It is said that Frank Hardig intends challenging the winner.

HEENAN TO RE-ENTER THE RING.

An Eastern sporting paper has the following:

"The disappointed aspirant for the championship belt of England, who was so unsuccessful in his twice-repeated attempt to meet the redoubtable Jem Mace in the roped arena at home, and who sees no prospect of that worthy fulfilling his promise of following him (O'Baldwin) to this country, and is, being here, now publicly challenges any man in the world to fight for from $1,000 to $5,000 a side, and is willing to allow Mace or any man in England who may accept the defi, the sum of $[illegible] for expenses, to fight in America. O'Baldwin evinces his earnest intention to get on a match by depositing $[illegible] as a forfeit with the customary stakeholder, but declares his resolution not to accept a challenge for a less amount than $[illegible] a side, on the plausible ground that the expenses of training are too great to fight for a less stake.

A rumor is current in usually well-informed sporting circles that there is a strong probability of the challenge of the Irish Giant being taken up by one whose name is intimately associated with the American prize ring, and who has on more than one occasion figured in the British prize ring. It is stated that if O'Baldwin will consent to increase the stakes to $10,000 a side, he need not labor under any apprehension of having to leave America without getting on a match, and one, too, which would be invested with an international character. The amount of the stakes above named is undoubtedly unusually large, but to induce the party referred to (and whose further identity it is unnecessary to particularize), to re-enter the ring, unusual pecuniary inducements are requisite."

The individual referred to in the above extract is no other than John C. Heenan, renowned by his contests with Morrissey, Sayers and King. Heenan is now engaged in running a gambling house in New York. The reports which prevailed shortly after his fight with King as to the ruined state of his health were all without foundation. Heenan is larger and stronger now than ever before; and it is said that he enjoys the most perfect health. Ever since his return from England he has been importuned to re-enter the ring, which he had determined to abandon forever. It is said that the challenge of O'Baldwin has fired him with a desire to tread again the thorny path of the professional bruiser. As he is currently reported to be worth in the neighborhood of $[illegible], it is presumed that it is the "glory" that now influences the retired pugilist.

The same journal has the following:

"The Athlone Giant, as young Jim Elliott, who fought and defeated Bill Davis, is frequently termed, came on purposely from Detroit to take stock of O'Baldwin at the latter's benefit, with the intention of getting on a match with him. His backers in this city, however, think the vast advantages of height and weight which the Irish Giant possesses over him, too great to be overlooked, but they are willing to make a match for $[illegible] a side, conditional upon O'Baldwin winning the fight by defeating their man in the space of one hour. This is a novel kind of proposition, and in our next issue we hope to be able to announce O'Baldwin's response to it."

SKATING.

During the past week skating has been a very popular amusement of all classes in this city. The weather has never been so favorable before, and as a consequence the ice at all the public parks has been in most excellent condition. With the beginning of the week Goodrich and Swift made their first appearance together at the National Park, where for three days they gave an exhibition of their skill to crowds of enthusiastic admirers. On Friday they made their appearance at the West Side Rink, where they skated their third match for the championship the same evening. At the beginning of the season, these two, confessedly the first skaters of this country, agreed to skate for a stake of $2,000 and the national championship, the palm to be awarded to the winner of the three best out of five matches. The first match was skated at Albany, on the 19th of December, Swift winning; the second was skated at Williamsburgh, L. I., on the 31st of December, Goodrich winning by a score of 43 to 40; the third match was skated on Friday evening, at the West Side Rink, Swift winning by a score of [illegible] to [illegible]. The next match will be skated at Pittsburgh, during the coming week.

The Board of Public Works have prepared a fine sheet of ice in Lincoln Park, where a comfortable refreshment house has been erected. The park is now open, free to all who may desire to avail themselves of its privileges. The park is in the hands of experienced men, who will keep the ice in good order. Yesterday there was a large number of skaters on the park. The ice was in beautiful condition, and the conveniences for skating were quite equal to those at the skating parks. In the evening the park was illuminated by bonfires.

Captain Miner's pleasant little park, at the corner of [illegible] and North Franklin streets, on Saturday was thronged with skaters. In the afternoon there was a hurdle race for a silver cup, and in the evening the ice was thronged with skaters in masks and costumes.

The Ogden Park, on Saturday afternoon, threw open its gates to the public, who were admitted free of charge. Of course, there was a great number of persons present, the ice being crowded, principally by young persons. In the evening a band of music was in attendance.

The children principally monopolized the Central Park on Saturday afternoon. The ice was in its usual excellent condition. In the evening there was music and a full attendance.

At the West Side Rink, on Saturday evening, was given the third masquerade of the season. An additional attraction was afforded by the presence of Messrs. Goodrich and Swift, the champion skaters; and there was gathered the largest assemblage that we have ever seen in a rink in this city. The number of those who appeared in costume, of which there seemed an endless variety, was also greater. The ice was thronged to such an extent that skating, without the occurrence of accidents, seemed a miracle. The building was brightly illuminated with calcium lights, placed at either end. The Manager's prize of ten dollars, for the best costume, was taken by Mr. J. E——n, who was attired as a burly negro of gigantic proportions. During the evening Goodrich and Swift gave exhibitions of their wonderful proficiency. On this occasion Goodrich seemed fairly to outdo himself, and excited the surprise and admiration of all by his evolutions. His representation of "Toodles" and the "Novice," were very ludicrous, and were heartily applauded. The rink was not closed until midnight.

FATAL POISONING.

A Police Officer Dies in Three Hours After Drinking a Glass of Cider.

The Case Enveloped in Mystery.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon over the body of James Caldwell, a police officer attached to the Third Precinct, who died on Thursday evening at his house, No. 185 Ohio street, after an illness of but three hours' duration. It was at first presumed that death was caused by heart disease, but subsequent investigation not only contradicts the theory, but would seem to establish the fact that the deceased came to his death through some subtle poison, administered by unknown hands.

When Officer Caldwell came home on the evening of his illness, he complained to his wife that he felt a severe pain in his stomach, caused, as he alleged, by a glass of cider drunk only a short time before in a billiard saloon at the corner of Clark and Indiana streets. Shortly after he began to vomit, and his wife finally sent for Dr. Baxter. The doctor found the patient entirely rational, but suffering severe pains in the region of the abdomen. He continued to purge and vomit, and in fifteen minutes after the doctor's arrival the patient was dead. It is the physician's opinion that death was produced by some strong poison, perhaps oxalic acid.

A post mortem examination of the body was made by Dr. Gore yesterday forenoon. The organic system was found in a healthy condition, but the stomach proved to have been very much inflamed at the time of death, and was entirely covered by a blood-like fluid. Dr. Gore's opinion is that death was caused by some poison, unknown to him. Arsenic, copper sublimate, or other mineral poisons would not have produced death so rapidly, nor did the symptoms indicate that strychnine or an opiate had been used. Only a chemical analysis can determine the character of the poison administered. The cider drank by the deceased at the saloon, three hours previous to his death, was from the same bottle as that given to other guests, and none of these felt any disagreeable sensation in consequence of drinking it.

The police force of the North Division, as might be expected, have taken a deep interest in this case, but in spite of the united efforts of the entire force, no clue to the mysterious poisoning has yet been discovered. The stomach of the deceased was secured by the Coroner, and has been given into the hands of Dr. Mahla for chemical analysis. After a careful hearing of the evidence the jury returned a verdict of "Death by poison, administered under circumstances unknown."

The case is creating a great deal of excitement in police circles, and some of the officers express a fear that this is but the prelude to a determination to serve the entire force in the same manner. It is, however, scarcely probable that this is a case of intentional poisoning, and the true cause—some mistake or negligence—will, no doubt, soon be discovered.

SUSPICIOUS DISCOVERY.

The Bloody and Inanimate Body of a Man Found in a Doorway on Randolph Street.

At an early hour this morning, an officer of the First Police Precinct found a young man, named Charles Reddington, lying in a pool of his own blood, which had flown profusely from a ghastly wound on his head and face, in a doorway adjoining that of No. 65 Randolph street, which leads to the notorious gambling hell located up stairs. The wounded man, when after a time he became somewhat restored, could only give his name and residence, which latter he located at No. 365 West Washington street; but to everything else he was entirely oblivious, even hours after he was partially recovered.

The officer who made the discovery called immediately for assistance, and the unfortunate man was conveyed to the Armory, where he received all the attention which that noble institution offers to the afflicted. It is more than probable that young Reddington was somewhat intoxicated when he received his injuries, but it is scarcely possible that they could have been produced by a fall. Besides, it is a mystery how he got into the entry. It was the universal opinion of all who saw the young man in his terrible condition, as he lay weltering in a great pool of blood in the hall-way, that he was the victim of foul play, and that a midnight murder was sought to be perpetrated for the sake of facilitating robbery. The locality where the wounded man was found, is well known as a nightly resort for all manner of suspicious characters, and some villainous desperadoes no doubt thought to reap a rich harvest by the rubbers and dastardly attack. But whatever their intentions, their scheme was a partial failure, since Reddington has not little money about his person and that was stowed in a place where it could not be easily got at. The wounded man presented a terrible object to look upon, and his injuries are so severe that his recovery is apparently quite doubtful. The wounds, one of which consisted of a deep gash above the right eye, were evidently inflicted with a knife, or some other sharp instrument.

"INTERNAL REVENUE STATISTICS."

The Population of Cook County 314,175—A Correction.

THE TRIBUNE of Saturday contained a statement to the effect that the population of Chicago had been estimated at 172,[illegible] by the Assessors of Internal Revenue for this district, as being notoriously under the mark, and therefore of no value.

It is due to General Wallace, and to the public, to say that the note in question was written under a misapprehension of the facts in the case. The number named was the sum of the estimates for several of the collection sub-districts, but not of all. The total was only made out on Saturday morning, and the returns were then forwarded to Washington.

There was no separate estimate made of the population of Chicago; the estimate, or count, of the Assessor was for the whole of Cook County, the boundaries of the county coinciding with those of the First Collection District of the State. The estimate for the county is 314,175 souls.

Allowing to the city five-sixths of this number, it would give the population of Chicago as 261,8[illegible]. This is an advance upon our estimate published at the beginning of the year; it effectually absolves General Wallace from the suspicion of a desire to belittle Chicago.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The rooms of the Chicago Christian Union are at No. 2 Washington street, near Michigan avenue, and opposite the south end of Dearborn Park. These rooms are open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., and are free to all. Some officer of the Union is always in attendance. The best newspapers and periodicals of the country will be found upon the tables of the public rooms. Rooms intended especially for the meetings of ladies have been provided in the same building.

SERVICES TO-DAY.

Services will be held to-day and during the week at the various places of public worship designated below. By each congregation a cordial invitation is extended to strangers to attend:

CONGREGATIONAL.

Union Park Church. This church will be closed on account of putting in the new organ. The Sabbath school will not meet. There will be the usual meetings in the conference room during the week.

First Church, corner of West Washington and Green streets. Rev. E. P. Goodwin, pastor. Public services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Bible class at 9 a. m., and Sabbath School at 3 p. m. Conference and prayer meeting, Wednesday evening. Young people's prayer meeting Friday evening.

Plymouth Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Eldridge court. Rev. L. E. Matson, pastor. Residence, No. 520 Wabash avenue. President Magoun, of Iowa College, will preach morning and evening. Sabbath School and Bible classes at 3 o'clock p. m. Young people's prayer meeting on Monday evening. Conference and prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

South Church, corner Calumet avenue and Twenty-sixth street. Rev. C. M. Tyler, pastor. Public services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School and Bible classes at 3 p. m. Conference and prayer meeting on Wednesday evening.

Lincoln Park Church, corner of Centre and Church streets. Rev. C. H. Wheeler, pastor. Preaching at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 3 p. m. Conference and prayer meetings on Tuesday and Friday evenings.

New England Church, corner of North Dearborn and East Whale streets. Rev. J. P. Gulliver, pastor. Residence 336 North LaSalle street. Public services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p. m. Conference and prayer meeting on Wednesday evening. Young people's prayer meeting on Friday evening.

Salem Church, Cleaverville. Rev. C. B. Thomas, pastor. Residence, 20 Walpenack avenue. Public services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School and Bible classes at 3 p. m. Conference and prayer meeting on Wednesday evening.

Tabernacle Church, corner of West Indiana and Morgan streets. Rev. J. W. Healy, pastor. Residence, 346 West Indiana street. Public services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p. m. D. W. Whittle, Superintendent. Young people's prayer meeting, Monday evening. Conference and prayer meeting, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

BAPTIST.

Those of our readers who have listened to the able discourse of Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., at the First Baptist Church, last Sabbath evening, addressed especially to young women, will not forget the announcement of the second in the series for this evening, upon the subject—"Commendations of Woman's Piety." Dr. Everts makes the appeal direct to young women upon the broad principle of human nature, that to their influence upon young men depends either success or prosperity or the unfailing evil of their lives. [illegible]

Second Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe streets. Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, pastor. Preaching at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Baptism at the close of evening sermon. Sunday School at 9 a. m. Bible classes at 3 p. m. and 6 p. m. Regular prayer meetings Monday and Wednesday evenings.

Wabash Avenue Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Eighteenth street. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Samuel Baker, D. D., at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 3 p. m.

Union Park Church, corner West Washington and Paulina streets. Rev. E. G. Taylor, pastor. Preaching morning and evening at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School and Bible class at 3 p. m. Sabbath School prayer meeting at 3 p. m. The ordinance of baptism administered after preaching in the evening. Meeting every evening during the week, Mr. Moody, of the Young Men's Christian Association, addressing the one on Tuesday evening.

North Church Sunday School. This school will hold special services on entering their new school room, corner of Chicago avenue and North Dearborn street, at 3 p. m. The usual preaching service will be dispensed with. The school and congregation will be addressed by well-known Sunday school speakers, Messrs. Jacobs, McLean and Hunt may be expected to make addresses. The pastor, Rev. B. Jeffery, D. D., will preach in the evening at 7½, subject—"The Importance of the Christian." At 9 a. m. the pastor will conduct a Bible class exercise. Prayer meetings Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 7½ o'clock.

Indiana Avenue Church, corner of Thirtieth street. Rev. J. A. Smith, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sabbath School at 9.30 a. m. Young people's meeting at 3.30 p. m. Prayer meeting every evening except Saturday. Prayer meeting at the house of Rev. Dr. Galvin, at Douglas place, on Friday evening.

Fifth Church, DeKoven street, near South Desplaines. Rev. N. F. Ravlin, pastor. Preaching at 10½ a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Prayer meetings at 9.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. and after evening service. Sunday School meets at 3 p. m. Sunday School prayer meeting at the close of the Sunday School.

North Star Mission, corner of Division and Sedgwick streets. Preaching at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Prayer and conference meeting every evening.

New Mission Sabbath School meets at the university at 3 p. m.

Rev. J. B. Page will preach this morning and evening in the Free Will Church, corner of West Jackson and Peoria streets.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Scotch Church, northeast corner of Sangamon and West Adams streets. Rev. R. F. Burns, D.D., pastor. Services at 10½ a. m. Subject—"The Woman of Samaria." In the evening at 7½ o'clock, subject—"Redeeming the Time." Mr. Kennedy, the eminent Scotch vocalist, will lead the psalmody in the morning.

South Church (Old School), corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street. Services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. The work of grace which has been in progress in this church for some time past has resulted in several conversions. A reception of members and adult baptisms will take place at the morning service. Extra meetings may be expected in this church during the coming week.

Jefferson Park Church, corner Throop and West Adams streets. Rev. Robert Patterson, D. D., pastor. Services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

Olivet Church, corner Wabash avenue and Fourteenth street. Rev. Nelson Millard, pastor. Services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 3 p. m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 7½ o'clock. Young people's prayer meeting at 7½ o'clock on Friday evening.

Seventh Church, corner Halsted and Harrison streets. Rev. [illegible] McLeod will preach in the Seventh Church morning and evening.

Westminster Church, corner Dearborn and Ontario streets. Service at 10½ a. m., conducted by Rev. G. W. Mackie. Sunday School concert in the evening at 7½.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Clark Street Church, Methodist Block, corner of Washington and Clark streets. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. John A. Gray, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sunday School at 2½ p. m.

Wabash Avenue Church. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. C. H. Fowler, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Subject for the morning—"Peculiarities of Christ's Priesthood," subject for the evening—"The Crucifixion of Christ."

Park Avenue Church, corner of Park avenue and Robey street, Rev. J. H. Bayliss, pastor. Preaching at 10½ a. m. and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School at 2½ p. m. Mission School at the same hour, at the corner of West Lake and Seymour streets. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening.

West Indiana Street Church, corner of Sangamon street, and opposite Washington School. Rev. Robert Bentley, pastor. Services at 10½ a. m., at which time opportunity will be given for the reception of members, and 7½ p. m. Sunday School at 2½ p. m. Prayer meeting at 6½ p. m. Young people's prayer meeting on Tuesday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Centenary Church. Rev. Dr. Hatfield, pastor, will preach at 10½ in the morning, and Rev. Dr. Hitchcock in the evening at 7½. Church on West Monroe street, near Morgan.

Wesley Chapel, corner of Blackhawk and Sedgwick streets. Preaching morning and evening by Rev. W. H. Plumb.

UNITARIAN AND UNIVERSALIST.

Unity Church, corner Chicago avenue and North Dearborn street. Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Robert Collyer. Services commence at 10½ o'clock.

Church of the Messiah, corner Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. Rev. Robert Laird Collier, pastor. Services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. The evening sermon will be addressed to young men, on "The Company we Keep."

St. Paul's Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Van Buren street. Rev. J. S. Dennis will preach morning and evening at the usual hours.

Church of the Redeemer, corner of West Washington and Sangamon streets. Rev. T. E. St. John, pastor. Services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Subject of evening discourse, "Consider your Ways."

SWEDENBORGIAN.

Temple, on Adams street, near the lake. Bible class, led by Rev. Mr. Hibbard, 9.45 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7½ p. m., by the pastor. Subject for the evening—"Marriage, its origin, duties, uses and abuses."

Free Church, corner of Thirty-third street and Kankakee avenue. Preaching in German at 11 a. m. Sabbath School at 3 p. m. Preaching in English at 3½ p. m. by Mr. L. G. Jordan.

New Church Chapel (German) corner of Chicago avenue and Noble street. Sabbath School at 10 a. m. Preaching in German at 11 a. m. by Rev. J. H. Hagels.

EPISCOPAL.

St. John's Church, Union Park. Rev. Dr. Bishop, having returned from his missionary labors in the southern portion of this diocese, will officiate as usual. Services at 10½ a. m. and at 7½ p. m. Friday evening services at 7.45.

Church of the Holy Communion, corner of Randolph street and Wabash avenue. Service at 10½ a. m.

Rev. W. H. Milburn will officiate in Trinity Church morning and evening. Services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

Church of the Ascension, corner of North LaSalle and Elm streets. Rev. T. G. Carver, D. D., rector. Morning service and sermon at 10½. Evening service and sermon at 7½. Sunday School at 2½ p. m. Friday evening service and lecture at 7½. Congregational singing.

Church of the Atonement, northeast corner of West Washington and Robey streets. Regular morning services at 10.30. Regular evening services at 7.30. Sunday School at 2.30 p. m. Music congregational.

OTHER SERVICES.

Library Hall Sunday evening meetings, under the direction of the Chicago Christian Union. Preaching by Rev. Robert Collyer. Singing by the congregation. After the sermon, Miss Eddy, of Unity Church choir, will sing "Angels Ever Bright and Fair."

The opening services of the English Lutheran Church will be held in the new edifice, on the northeast corner of Dearborn and Ontario streets, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. W. A. Passavant, D. D., of Pittsburgh, Pa., will preach the sermon in the morning. Rev. J. A. Kunkelman, of Fort Wayne, will preach in the evening at 7½. Divine services will be held in this church every Sunday morning at 6½ o'clock. Rev. F. Richards, pastor. No. 141 North Dearborn street.

The Sunday evening services held in Farwell Hall previous to its destruction by fire, and conducted by Mr. Moody, are continued in Colonel Wood's Museum, on Randolph street, near the corner of Clark street. This service, last Sunday evening, was attended by a large number, and was of a deeply interesting character. Interesting speakers will be present this evening.

The First Society of Spiritualists of Chicago hold regular meetings on Sundays at Crosby's Music Hall. Children's Progressive Lyceum meets at 10½ a. m. Conference at 1 p. m. Lecture at 7½ p. m.

Second Advent meeting. Elder C. C. Rothery, of Boston, will preach at Houston Hall, 183 West Randolph street, at the hours of 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

Moody Mission, 269 and 271 Fourth avenue, south of Taylor street. Preaching at 11 o'clock by D. L. Moody. Sunday School at 3 p. m., T. B. Carter, Superintendent. Preaching in the evening at 7½ o'clock by C. M. Morton. Meetings are held in this mission every evening at 7½ o'clock.

Railroad Mission. Charles M. Morton will speak in this mission at 11 o'clock. Sunday School at 3 o'clock. Preaching in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The Mission is on Griswold street, opposite the Michigan Southern depot.

St. Mary's. Rev. Dr. Thorpe, of Norwalk, Ohio, will lecture this evening, in St. Mary's Church, at 7½ o'clock. He will take for his subject, "Ireland and her Faith."

Disciples of Christ meet at No. 340 North Carpenter street, corner of Front street, on the first day of the week, at 3 and 7½ p. m.

Reformed Protestant Church, corner of Monroe and Sangamon streets. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. James Demarest, Jr., this afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

Union Stock Yards Mission. Preaching at 3 p. m. by Mr. E. C. Eggleston. Sabbath School at 2.45 p. m. Trains leave Madison street depot at 2.45 and 2.25 p. m. Return at 4.45 p. m. Street cars leave Randolph street fifteen minutes before every hour.

Sudden Death, and no Insurance.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I read in yesterday morning's issue of THE TRIBUNE the account of the sudden death of Officer James Caldwell, of the North Side police. On the 27th of last month he made an application for an insurance of $1,000 on his life. I sent him the policy, when he said he could not take it then, and made some trivial excuse. I called upon him ten days since, and urged him to take it. He refused, stating that he intended moving to Canada in the spring, and would insure there, and something more equally procrastinating. This morning he is dead, with his two thousand dollar policy lying in my drawer, which he could have had for the small sum of $31. Can there be a stronger argument in favor of prompt life insurance?

T. S.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades, all of the latest. Paints, Oils and Glass, at F. & Stowe's, 69 Randolph street.

Auction Sales.

[Established 1856.]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.

CHICAGO, ILL.—44 and 46 Randolph-st.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 161 Duane-st.

Regular Sales Throughout the Year.

ON TUESDAY—Boots and Shoes.

ON WEDNESDAY—Woollens, Tailoring Goods, Ready-made Clothing and Men's Furnishing Goods.

ON THURSDAY—Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Millinery, Hosiery Millinery Goods, &c.

ON SATURDAY—Household Goods of all kinds.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, January 28, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE OF FINE CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING, Woollens, Tailoring Goods, Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Furnishing Goods, &c., AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Jan. 29 and 30, sale commencing at 9½ o'clock each day, at our salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

Large assortment of superior Second-hand

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

CARPETS, SHOW-CASES,

FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE, ETC.,

AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at our salesrooms, 47 and 49 Dearborn-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 28, at 9½ o'clock, a large assortment of superior Household Furniture, elegant Chamber Suits, with marble tops; Parlor Suits; Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, including [illegible] rolls of new Ingrain Carpets; [illegible] Show-cases, suitable for fancy store; [illegible] show-cases; with a general assortment of Household Goods.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION—TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, 28th and 29th January, at 9½ a. m., at Daniel Scott & Co.'s, 118 Clark st. Dry Goods, READY-MADE CLOTHING, Military Clothing, Hosiery, 25 cases Umbrellas, &c., &c.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—THURSDAY, 30TH JANUARY, at 9½ a. m., at Daniel Scott & Co.'s, 118 Clark st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of every description, Carpets, 10 crates Crockery Ware in open lots, Cutlery, Glassware, &c.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

Wanted.

WANTED.

COOK COUNTY BONDS

AND

CHICAGO CITY BONDS

WANTED BY

TYLER, ULLMANN & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, &c.,

Corner Lake and Dearborn-sts.

Amusements.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN .... Lessee and Manager

Monday Evening, Jan. 27,

And Every Evening Till Further Notice,

ALSO AT THE

GRAND MATINEES,

Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons.

Production, after months of careful preparation, of the great

LOCAL PLAY,

ENTITLED

Web Upon Web;

OR, A GLANCE AT CHICAGO.

With New Scenery by DeWitt C. Waugh,

Machinery by Brothers Crosse,

Stage Appointments by Snell,

Costumes by Simon,

Original Music by Geo. Stevens,

AND A GREAT CAST.

Prominent among the Local Scenes will be found

A VIEW OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BASIN,

THE EXTERIOR OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DEPOT,

EXTERIOR OF TRINITY CHURCH,

INTERIOR OF TRINITY CHURCH.

And it is confidently expected that

This Play will be the Great Event of the Season.

☞ Seats can be secured six days in advance.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT,

Sunday Evening, January 26,

AND LAST OF MR. GILMORE'S GRAND CONCERTS IN CHICAGO FOR THE SEASON.

PART I.

1. Overture to Rossini's "Stabat Mater" .... Mercadante.
ORCHESTRA.
2. Aria from "Elijah"—"It is Enough" .. Mendelssohn.
DR. GUILMETTE.
3. "Tantum Ergo," with accompaniment for Orchestra .... Mercadante.
MR. M. ARBUCKLE.
4. "With Verdure Clad" .... Haydn.
MRS. H. M. SMITH.

PART II.

5. Grand Concerto in D minor .... Vieuxtemps.
CAMILLA URSO.
6. Overture to "The Martyrs" .... Bellini.
ORCHESTRA.
7. Grand Aria, "The Voice of a Departing Soul" .... Gilmore.
DR. GUILMETTE.
8. Nocturno, "Departed Days" .... Louis.
REED BAND.
9. "Ave Maria" for voice, violin, obligato, piano, organ and orchestra .... Gounod.
CAMILLA URSO AND MRS. H. M. SMITH.
10. "American Hymn" .... Keller.

Admission $1. No Extra Charge for Reserved Seats.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

EDWIN BOOTH,

FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY,

SUPPORTED BY

MISS MARY McVICKER

And the full strength of the Stock Company.

☞ NO INCREASE OF PRICES, except to the Matinee, which will be the same as evening. Admission, 75 cents; secured seats, $1. Seats can be secured for any performance.

MONDAY EVENING,

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Shylock .... Edwin Booth
Portia .... Miss Mary McVicker

J. E. Nagle, W. H. Whalley, S. Myers, J. H. McVicker and Mrs. Myers in the cast.

Tuesday—Richelieu. Wednesday—Lady of Lyons. Thursday—Hamlet. Friday—Benefit of Edwin Booth. Saturday—Booth Matinee. Secure your seats.

GRAND

MASQUERADE BALL

OF THE

Germania Mænnerchor,

IN

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE,

Including the Music Hall and other Spacious Rooms,

On Tuesday, March 3, 1868.

MOTTO:

Praiseworthy are nonsensical efforts,
Provided they are short and sweet.

In consideration of the unequalled success of the First Carnivalistic Meeting of the Germania Mænnerchor, arraigned by the SIX-HORSE COUNCIL, among whom are a few of the moss-clad Chiefs of the "Arion" and Liederkranz, of New York; and in further consideration that the foolish wisdom of the Germania Mænnerchor has now, at last, lighted on the

PERPETUA MOBILE,

And in consideration that the welfare, car-fare, bill-of-fare, and indeed, the fear of the whole Association require that Chicago, in a point of foolishness, shall not be in arrears of the great Metropolis; and, therefore,

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE

Has been rented for the Grand Masquerade Ball, with the intention to make this the crown event of the season.

At the living, and about two-and-twenty dead languages, will inform the foolish world that the policy of King Theodore, of Abyssinia, has contributed much toward the ruinousness of the grapes on the island of Madeira, and that this Masquerade Ball will surpass all, even Foolishness itself. Through this

MASQUERADE BALL,

The Pharisaical precept of epigrammatical knowledge and sentences shall be overthrown, and proof will be submitted, in regard to the neglected half of the present generation, that a whistle can be made of a pig's tail.

A full Programme will be published hereafter, and we will only add here that no damage will be done to the Macadam of Randolph-st., by the SIX-HORSE COUNCIL, and that through it, it will become a "strata," of modern civilization.

THE SIX-HORSE COUNCIL.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

OLE BULL'S GRAND FAREWELL CONCERTS.

At the request of a large number of citizens of Chicago and immediate vicinity, the management has the honor to announce that OLE BULL will give two

GRAND FAREWELL CONCERTS,

ON

Friday Evening, Jan. 31st, and Saturday Evening, Feb. 1st, 1868.

Assisted by the following Artists:

MADAME VARIAN HOFFMAN, The Favorite Prima Donna.
MR. GUSTAVUS GEARY, Tenor, (His First Appearance in Chicago.)
MR. IGNATZ POLLAK, Baritone.
MR. EDWARD HOFFMAN, The Eminent Pianist and Composer,

AND

A GRAND ORCHESTRA,

By the Great Western Light Guard Band, under the direction of MR. A. J. VAAS.

N. B.—These will be positively OLE BULL'S LAST GRAND CONCERTS IN CHICAGO.

ADMISSION $1. Reserved Seats 50 cents extra. Balcony boxes, holding four persons, $8. Family Circle 50 cents. The sale of reserved seats will commence at lower box office on Tuesday, Jan. 28th, at 9 a. m.

F. WIDDOWS, Director.

AT LIBRARY HALL—"Y. M. A."

PETROLEUM V. NASBY

WILL LECTURE ON

"EGYPT IN BONDAGE,"

Thursday Evening, Jan. 30,

COMMENCING PROMPTLY AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Entrance Tickets 50 cents. Reserved Seats 25 cents extra. For sale at the Library Rooms.

☞ Apply early, if you wish to be sure of a seat.

GRAND MASQUERADE,

FEBRUARY 3D, 1868,

AT THE

TURNERS' HALL,

NORTH CLARK-ST.

THE CHICAGO TURN-GEMEINDE

Respectfully announce to their friends that their Grand Masquerade Ball will come off on MONDAY Feb. 3d, at the spacious Hall on North Clark-st. Particulars given in next notice.

COMMITTEE.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN .... Sole Lessee and Manager

A NEW LOCAL PLAY,

Written expressly for this establishment, produced with NEW SCENERY and a GREAT CAST.

Monday Evening, Jan. 27—

WEB UPON WEB;

OR, A GLANCE AT CHICAGO.

Wednesday Afternoon, Grand Matinee.

NO THOROUGHFARE, [illegible]

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

The American Eagle Association,

Of Chicago, will give a Dramatic Entertainment, at [illegible] MUSIC HALL, [illegible] [illegible] GEORGE WASHINGTON, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Tickets, 50 cents; children under 12, 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 8.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT

TO THE LADY TEACHERS OF

Martine's Chicago Dancing Academy,

Corner of Clark and Monroe-sts., Tuesday evening, Jan. 28. Friends and patrons are cordially invited.

J. EDWIN MARTINE.

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—Two new dwellings on Twenty-fourth-st., between Cottage Grove and Prairie-av., $[illegible] per month. Two on Twenty-third-st., between Indiana and Cottage Grove-av., $[illegible] per month. Apply to M. L. FRANCE, 175 State-st.

TO RENT—House and furniture 348 Michigan-av. Apply on the premises, or at Room 14, Larmon Block.

TO RENT—3-story brick house No. 1445 Indiana-av., at $[illegible] per month. Immediate possession. H. C. MOREY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 8 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—Two-story house on North LaSalle-st., two blocks north of Division-st., containing [illegible] rooms and bath room. Inquire at Room No. 9 Court House.

TO RENT—The three-story brick house No. 275 Wabash-av., with furniture and carpets for sale; also, two-seated carriage and double harness. Possession given immediately, if desired. For information inquire on the premises, or at No. 30 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—And Furniture for Sale—A house of [illegible] rooms, in good location for boarding house. Rent $[illegible] per month. Address "J. W." or call at 134 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—51 Huron-st., contains 9 rooms, closets, water and gas, in good order. Possession immediately. Inquire on premises between 9 and 12 a. m.

TO RENT—Or will sell, a new marble front dwelling, 14 rooms, bath, laundry, range, furnace, &c., [illegible] block from horse cars. Will make rent an object till May 1. Apply at No. 90 South Sheldon-st.

TO RENT—Cottage No. 18 Throop-st., containing 6 rooms and closets. Inquire at No. 419 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—First-class cottage containing 7 rooms, northeast corner Schiller and LaSalle-sts. Furniture for sale or rent. Apply at 387 or 389 North LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—Furnished or unfurnished, parlor, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath room, gas, &c. House new, with all conveniences for housekeeping. Rent low. 333 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—Free until May 1st—One of the neatest places in the North Division; 6 rooms. I will give the rent until May 1 to a party who will buy $[illegible] worth of furniture. Rent after May 1, $[illegible] per year. Address "RENT," Tribune office.

TO RENT—A cottage containing six rooms, with gas, water, &c., No. 912 Michigan-av., situated upon a corner, and one of the most desirable locations in the city. Possession on 1st of February. Inquire on the premises, or of J. M. MARSHALL, Room 8, Larmon Block.

TO RENT—Two-story frame house of ten rooms, modern improvements, large lot, barn and carriage house, on Washington-st., near Union Park. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room No. 4, Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—And Furniture for Sale—A boarding house of 11 rooms, in a central location for day boarders. Parties want to leave the city. Apply to T. J. HOLENDER, 165 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A furnished house, suitable for a Ladies' Boarding House—first-class house. Address "T B," Box 485.

TO RENT—On the North Side—House of five rooms, half-block from cars, and convenient. Rent, $[illegible] per month. Inquire at 235 [illegible]-st.

TO RENT—On Langley-st., two new two-story and brick basement houses, 11 rooms, hot air furnace, convenient to street or steam cars. Apply to J. E. CASSIDY, New York Marble Works, 231 State-st.

TO RENT—On Wabash-av., a two-story house of 9 rooms with water, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first sts. No. 1319. Apply to J. E. CASSIDY, New York Marble Works, 231 State-st.

TO RENT—Possession given immediately—An exceedingly convenient new house, 48 Halsted-st., containing ten rooms, with closets, water and gas, bathroom, &c., all in perfect order, newly painted and papered, within ten minutes' walk of the Court House. The carpets, stoves, &c., will be sold if wanted. Also, for sale or rent, a large new house with all modern improvements, containing 12 rooms, on [illegible]-av., near Madison-st., west of Union Park; lot 50 by 125 feet. RICHARD EDWARDS, Directory office, 72 Dearborn-st., or W. H. SAMPSON, Metropolitan Hall.

TO RENT—Furnished House No. 513 Wabash avenue, near Harmon court, brick house, [illegible] rooms. H. C. MOREY & Co., Real Estate Brokers, 8 Metropolitan Block.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—A few pleasant rooms, at 43 Adams-st.

TO RENT—Three handsomely furnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping, with use of stove, for rent at $[illegible] per month. Inquire at 606 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—Whole of first floor above stores, suite of five nice rooms, on Clark-st., near Lake-st. Apply at 101 Washington-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—Furnished room for gentleman, without board. Apply at 49 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—436 State-st.—A beautiful room, neatly furnished, with board for a lady. References exchanged.

TO RENT—Elegant unfurnished and furnished rooms, with gas, hot and cold water, &c., only ten minutes' walk from the Court House. Apply at No. 15 Congress-st., between Wabash and Michigan-av.

TO RENT—With Board—Rooms furnished or unfurnished, at 113 Michigan-av. References required. Terms moderate.

TO RENT—A large front parlor, unfurnished, suitable for two gentlemen, and in an excellent neighborhood. For particulars inquire at 100 Douglas-place.

TO RENT—One large furnished front parlor, at No. 90 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—A front room nicely furnished, in marble front, 189 State-st. Also a suite of unfurnished rooms suitable for housekeeping. Call at Room 2.

TO RENT—Room 25, Post Office Block, 169 Dearborn-st. Furniture for sale. Apply at Room 9, between 10 a. m. and 12 m.

TO RENT—Very pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, at 49 South Halsted-st., within half block of street cars.

TO RENT—Room in Post Office Block, and furniture for sale. Apply at Room 20.

TO RENT—Suite of rooms, with closets, bathroom, &c., with board, to man and wife, not more than five minutes' walk from Post Office. Address "J S M," Tribune office.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—Storage—Part of warehouse No. 13 South Water-st.

TO RENT—Third, fourth and fifth floors, 98 Michigan-av., very cheap. Apply to AUSTIN, CLAPP & CO., 98 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A desirable corner store, one of the best situations in the city for Banking or Insurance business. Apply at 100 State-st., under the St. James Hotel.

TO RENT—The first loft, and fixtures for sale, at 74 and 76 Lake-st. Inquire up stairs.

TO RENT—The 2d and 3d floors of No. 30 Lake-st. Apply to J. H. REED & Co., No. 32 Lake-st., or to GILLETT, TITUS & CO., 137 Lake-st.

TO RENT—A butcher's store at 931 West Madison-st., corner of Hoyne, with dwelling house or without. Doing a good business and in a good location. Water in store.

TO RENT—Basements 194 and 196 Dearborn-st. Apply at WILSON BROTHERS.

TO RENT—Elegant furniture, sufficient for a large house, to good parties. Not for boarding house use. Apply at the office of Evening Post.

TO RENT—Stores Nos. 173 and 175 Randolph-st., now occupied by Stevens, Warren & Co. The fixtures are for sale.

TO RENT—Two rooms, furnished suitable for housekeeping—can have them unfurnished if desired. Rent very reasonable. Inquire at No. 4 Quincy-st., ninth store.

TO RENT—For three months from the 1st of February, the Farm Mill and Distillery, in Pekin, Ill., in perfect running order. For particulars, address L. & M. DELANY, Pekin, Ill.

TO RENT—Store 135 South Clark-st., either with or without fixtures. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—Store 73 Randolph-st., with or without basement and upper stories. Inquire of EATON, MAGUIRE & CO., next door.

TO RENT—Several desirable stores and dwellings in different parts of the city. Apply to J. M. MARSHALL, Room 8, 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—Large brick store, No. 310 State-st., well located for a drug or grocery store. T. S. FITCH & CO., 169 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—Express wagon and harness for the winter, cheap. Apply at 128 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—Fine office, very reasonable, 92 Washington-st., southwest cor. Dearborn. Apply to DR. MARSH, Dentist, 24 Monroe-st.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—A suite of furnished rooms suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with first-class board, in house having all modern improvements. Terms must be moderate. Address P. O. Drawer 6236.

BOARD—For a lad 13 years of age, engaged in an office. No objection to going outside of the city. A private family preferred. References exchanged. Address P. O. Drawer 6379.

BOARD—Rooms or room, with board for a young lady in a private family where there are no other boarders, and no questions asked. Address "F L C," Tribune office.

BOARD—Furnished room or rooms, with board, for self and wife and child. West or South Side preferred. Address, with terms and location, "BOARDER," Tribune office.

BOARD—By gentleman and wife, in a private family. Well furnished room. Must be within ten minutes' walk of Court House. South Side preferred. No fancy price paid. Best of references required and given. Address "M G H," 192 South Water-st.

BOARD—By two young men, in a private family. Terms moderate. Address "T D," Tribune office.

BOARD—By a young man in a private family, where he can have the comforts of a home and the society of young people, within eight minutes' walk of Court House. Address, stating terms, "T," Tribune office.

BOARD—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, for self, wife and three boys. North Side preferred. Terms reasonable. Address "S P O D," Box 836, stating location, terms and name. References exchanged.

BOARD—By a young gentleman in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Fire, [illegible]. Address, stating terms, "BOARDER," P. O. Box 1399, Chicago.

BOARD—I am open for board proposals. I am about thirty years of age. Private family preferred. Terms must be reasonable, and the location [illegible]. Address, giving full particulars, P. O. Box 1049.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—A two-seated family carriage nearly new, in good order. Inquire of [illegible] Address C. C. COOK, 90 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A good one or two-horse family carriage for driving four persons. Address "B S L," Tribune office.

WANTED—A good second-hand carriage, harness and horse. Also, for sale, an elegant pair cheap. 109 Lake-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Horse, harness and top wagon. Inquire at 445 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—Express wagon, horse, harness and blankets, cheap. Apply at 107 West Washington-st. Address GEORGE A. HARTMAN.

FOR SALE—Or will exchange for a good team of farm horses—One [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] BRAD & BROWN, 135 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Beautiful horse, 14 hands high, for riding and driving. Inquire at 990 Wabash-av.

WANTED—To hire a good horse for a dray or wagon. Apply to FOWLER & HALL, 39 South Water-st., upstairs.

Strayed or Stolen.

STRAYED—Or Stolen—From 455 State-st., a small bay mare, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] SMITH.

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—By Derby & Rice, No. 80 Washington-st., Room No. 1.

A very fine residence, No. 914 Indiana-av., north of Twentieth-st. Large parlors, library, dining room, kitchen, pantries, closets, &c., on first floor. A [illegible] house, combining comfort and elegance. Lot 50 feet front, full depth, full of beautiful shrubbery. Price [illegible].

No. 414 Michigan-av. A very deep, roomy brick house, two stories and basement. Plenty of room on main floor (aside from three parlors and library) for dining room, [illegible]. Price $[illegible]. Easy terms.

No. 490 Michigan-av. A very nicely furnished [illegible].

No. 915 Wabash-av., between Eighteenth and Eighteenth [illegible]. This is a cheap piece of property and on easy terms.

No. 1107 Wabash-av. Two-story and basement [illegible]. Price $[illegible], one-half down.

A splendid residence corner of Twenty-sixth-st. and [illegible].

[illegible]

No. 348 Warren-st., with 50 feet front of ground. Can be had at a bargain.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—By Gambert & Henderson, 153 Madison-st., Room 1, Major Block.

Corner West and Adams-sts.—New frame house, 7 rooms; lot, [illegible].

Michigan-av., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts.—East front brick house, 12 rooms, lot, [illegible].

343 Warren-av.—Frame house, 9 rooms, lot, [illegible].

510 West Washington-st.—Frame house, 12 rooms; lot, [illegible].

Corner Elizabeth and Carroll-sts.—Two 1½-story cottage houses. [illegible]

[illegible]

901 Indiana-av.—Frame house, 10 rooms, brick basement; lot [illegible].

77 Warren-av.—New house, [illegible] rooms; lot, [illegible].

1447 Wabash-av.—Frame house, 11 rooms; lot, [illegible].

[illegible] Jackson Church and lot. [illegible] Terms easy.

119 Centre-av.—Brick house, 12 rooms, [illegible].

Corner Twenty-sixth-st. and Wabash-av.—New brick house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; lot, [illegible].

1167 Wabash-av.—New brick house, 10 rooms; lot, [illegible].

154 Prairie-av.—Cottage house, 6 rooms, on leased lot, good frame stable; $[illegible].

729 West Madison-st.—Cottage house, 8 rooms, on leased lot for 15 years from next May; lease $[illegible] per year. $[illegible].

Lot [illegible], Michigan-av., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts. This is a first-class lot, and will be sold cheap, on easy terms.

FOR SALE—By William D. Kerfoot, 89 Washington-st.

WABASH-AV.—First-class brick house, with all the modern improvements, near Union Park.

INDIANA-AV., near Twenty-first-st.—Fine brick house, all modern improvements.

WENDELL-ST., between Wells and Franklin-sts.—A fine new 2-story and basement brick house, with water closets, gas, water, &c.

WARREN-ST., near Hoyne.—Desirable new frame house, containing [illegible] rooms, gas and water. Lot [illegible] feet.

SANGAMON-ST., corner of Carroll.—Two neat two-story frame houses, with 11 or 12 rooms each; gas, water and every convenience.

THROOP-ST.—Fine frame house, fronting west. Lot, [illegible] feet.

THIRD-AV.—Several desirable frame houses, near Polk-st., with lots.

ONTARIO-ST., east of Dearborn-st.—Fine frame house and lot.

CURTIS-ST., near Lake.—Neat 2-story frame house, containing 10 or 11 rooms.

MARKET-ST., near Whiting-st.—Three neat frame cottages, with lot, [illegible] feet front, each.

A large list of cheap lots for sale and to lease in the south-west part of the city.

FOR SALE—By Lumbard & Andrews, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, Room 7 Post Office Block:

Improved and unimproved property in different parts of the city.

Houses and lots on the principal avenues, ranging in price from $[illegible] to $[illegible].

For sale or exchange for city property, farms in Illinois and Michigan.

To wood dealers, speculators, or to whom it may concern: We have a tract of [illegible] acres heavy timbered beech and maple land, within [illegible] miles by water of this city. A river divides it, navigable for flat or river boats, and a horse railroad connects with pier, which presents every facility for bringing to market its wood, lumber and timber, which alone are worth double the amount asked. We will sell for cash, or exchange for city property.

LUMBARD & ANDREWS, Room 7 Post Office Block.

FOR SALE—By H. C. Morey & Co., Real Estate Brokers, 8, Metropolitan Block.

IMPROVED.

[illegible] feet on Sangamon-st., near Monroe, with two houses, $[illegible]. [illegible] feet corner Jefferson and Jackson sts., with three houses, $[illegible]. Two-story house on Jefferson street, near Van Buren street, $[illegible]. House and lot corner Harrison and Jefferson streets, $[illegible] cash, rents for $[illegible]. Splendid house near the corner of Robey and Madison streets, three-story and basement, lot [illegible] feet front, $[illegible]. Three two-story houses on Peoria street, near Lake street, $[illegible] each. Basement cottage, [illegible] rooms, and lot [illegible] feet front, on North Franklin street, $[illegible]. House [illegible] rooms and acre of ground on Grassland road, near city limits, $[illegible]. [illegible] feet on Michigan avenue, near Madison street, with brick building, $[illegible], and a large list of residence and business lots in different parts of the city.

H. C. MOREY & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers, 8 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—50 feet on Calumet-av., north of Twenty-second-st.

[illegible] feet on Prairie-av., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts.

[illegible] feet on Indiana-av., near Twenty-eighth-st., for much less than market value if taken at once. [illegible] feet opposite the University, near the lake shore.

Very desirable residences on Wabash, Michigan and Indiana-avs., north of Twenty-second-st., which can be had at what they are really worth, and some of them can be sold on easy terms. Parties wishing improved or unimproved property on either of the above avenues will consult their interests by calling at my office. N. B. RAPPLEYE, 107 Monroe-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—By Wm. R. Loomis & Co., 88 Randolph-st., Room 15. [illegible] feet, with two houses, corner of Harmon-court and Wabash-av.; house and lot near Fourteenth-st., on Michigan-av.; two houses and lots [illegible], near Twenty-third-st., on Michigan-av.; house and lot on Indiana-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.; [illegible] feet on Forest-av., near Thirty-first-st.; [illegible] feet on Kankakee-av., near Thirty-second-st. West Side—[illegible] feet on Monroe-st., near Loomis; [illegible] feet on Jackson-st., near Robey. Also, a large assortment of outside property.

FOR SALE—By J. H. Rees & Co., No. 10 Crosby Opera House:

Very desirable house with all modern improvements, large barn, lot [illegible], on Indiana-av., north of Twentieth-st. East front.

A two-story and basement brick house, modern style and improvements, on Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st. Only $[illegible].

A splendid water lot on South Branch, [illegible] feet river front. Very cheap.

FOR SALE—By G. S. Hubbard, Jr., 53 Dearborn-st., rear of Commercial National Bank.

A first-class 2-story and basement brick dwelling on Willard-place.

A fine marble front 2-story dwelling on West Washington-st.

A two-story and basement brick dwelling, new, on Calumet-av., near Twenty-second-st.

[illegible] on Indiana-av., near city limits, on easy terms.

Some choice property, by the acre, west of city limits.

FOR SALE—By Flagg & Somerby, Room 18, 124 Oriental Buildings.

For sale or rent, a Tavern Stand with forty acres of land, all in good condition, about seven miles from city. House and Lot in Hyde Park, lot [illegible] feet, to sell at a sacrifice. Two Houses and Lots on Fourth avenue, very cheap. One hundred and thirty feet on La Salle street, between Adams and Jackson. House on leased ground, five years to run, on East Indiana street, $[illegible]; house new. House and Lot on West Lake street, near Halsted. For sale, cheap, one-third interest in Foundry and Machine Shop. Wanted, at Room 18, 124 La Salle street, a family carriage, nearly new.

FOR SALE—A desirable house and lot on West Washington-st., near Union-st. House has ten rooms, water, gas, bathroom, &c.; lot [illegible] feet, running through to Meridian-st. Will be sold at a very low price and upon very liberal terms, if taken immediately. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—At a low price, the neat cottage No. 386 North Clark-st., with or without furniture. Also, house in rear, if desired. GEORGE & WILLIAMS, 7 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—On Van Buren-st., fronting north, between Centre-av. and Throop-st., a frame house, with [illegible] feet of ground—$[illegible]. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Store and lot corner Harrison and Jefferson-sts. for $[illegible]. Will rent for $[illegible] per year. Two-story and brick basement house and lot on Sangamon-st., near Tyler, partly furnished. H. C. MOREY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 8 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, a new two-story and basement brick house of 12 rooms, modern improvements, and lot [illegible] feet, with barn, east front, on Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., No. 929. Immediate possession.

FOR SALE—A nice dwelling house, on North LaSalle-st., with [illegible] lot. Price $[illegible]. Very cheap. SAM'L GEHR, Real Estate Broker, 114 Dearborn-st., Rooms 10 and 12.

FOR SALE—Two fine brick houses on the North Side, near the Lake, containing [illegible] rooms, &c., with modern improvements and finished in good style. Price $[illegible] each. SAM'L GEHR, Real Estate Broker, 114 Dearborn-st., Rooms 10 and 12.

FOR SALE—Hotel on State-st., south of Eighteenth, [illegible] rooms, will be sold at a bargain; house and lot near Hodge School, Bridgeport, cheap. HALTMAN & BARCLAY, 90 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—On Peoria-st., near Tyler, a fine, new cottage house, [illegible] rooms and basement, neatly finished, water and gas, lot [illegible] feet, only two blocks from street cars. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—On West Lake-st., in a good neighborhood, a nearly new two-story house of [illegible] rooms and good cellar, hot and cold water, bath room, water closet, marble mantels, marble wash-stands, gas, &c., and lot [illegible] feet front. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, Room No. 4 Metropolitan Block, a frame house of 7 rooms, and lot [illegible], No. 330 Twenty-fifth-st., between Indiana and Wabash-av. Price $[illegible]—[illegible] cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years.

FOR SALE—Several very desirable residences on the West and South Sides, from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. [illegible] J. W. HEDENBERG, 14 Lombard Block, near P. O.

FOR SALE—House and corner lot on South Halsted-st., [illegible] J. W. HEDENBERG, 14 Lombard Block, near P. O.

FOR SALE—By Limberg & Linn, Room 15, Uhlich's Block, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Dayton street, [illegible] [illegible] Division-st., lot [illegible].

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, two new two-story and basement houses of 11 rooms each, all modern improvements, and lot [illegible] feet, on Warren-av., near Hoyne. Immediate possession.

FOR SALE—Or Rent—A first-class cottage and basement house, including furniture, [illegible] [illegible] J. W. HEDENBERG, 14 Lombard Block, near P. O.

FOR SALE—On Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., two cottages, with lot [illegible]. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—On West Randolph-st., the house of a desirable corner lot, [illegible] feet front, and large dwelling and store and dwelling, paying [illegible] per cent on price asked. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—On Monroe-st., near Lincoln, two new two-story and basement brick houses, with all new improvements, at a decided bargain. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, a new frame cottage house of [illegible] rooms, water, gas, lot [illegible], on [illegible] Washington and Madison. Price $[illegible]. Immediate possession.

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—By Loomis, Potwin & Smith, Real Estate Brokers, 123 Dearborn-st.

IMPROVED.

[illegible] Splendid marble front on Wabash-av., at a sacrifice.

[illegible] Two [illegible] residences on Wabash-av., north of Twelfth-st.

[illegible] Fine improved house, corner on Madison-st., [illegible].

[illegible]

343 Desirable new house on South Side, north of Twenty-fourth-st., $[illegible].

[illegible]

UNIMPROVED.

[illegible] Fine corner lot on Indiana-av., $[illegible] per foot.

[illegible] A number of choice lots on Green-st. Cheap.

[illegible] Fine business lot on North Clark-st.

[illegible] Fifty acres on West Madison-st. Desirable investment.

[illegible] Fine River Lot on North Branch, cheap.

[illegible] A number of choice lots within ¼ mile of Wabash-av.

[illegible] Elegant lots on Prairie-av., north of Twenty-second-st.

[illegible] Splendid corner lot, [illegible] feet, on West Adams-st., cheap.

[illegible] Fine business corner lot on West Twelfth-st., also three inside lots.

[illegible] Choice lot on West Lake-st., cheap, $[illegible] per foot.

[illegible] Forty lots on Jackson and Wilcox-sts.

[illegible] Seven lots on Warren-av.

[illegible] Fourteen lots on West Madison-st.

[illegible] A number of lots on Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts., at from $[illegible] to $[illegible], three blocks from cars.

[illegible] Forty lots on Oakley and Fulton-sts., cheap.

The above are but a few pieces selected from our large list, embracing property in all portions of the city. Call in before buying.

FOR SALE—By Diller, Stedman & Chandler, Rooms 10 and 11 Speer's Block, 125 Dearborn-st.

On Kankakee-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., two good houses, [illegible].

On Thirty-first, near Twelfth-st., two good frame houses, barn, water, sewerage, &c., low price and favorable terms.

On State-st., [illegible] feet, near Madison, splendid property for business purposes, or all who are posted will understand.

Two first-class brick houses on Prairie-av., just south of Twenty-second-st. Fifteen rooms each and all modern improvements, lots [illegible] feet to an alley, price $[illegible] each.

House and lot No. 1075 Michigan-av., near Twenty-eighth-st., lot [illegible] to a 16 foot alley, very cheap.

On Adams-st., corner of Hoyne, brick house, large lot, [illegible] price $[illegible], terms to sell.

[illegible] feet on Wabash-av., near Twentieth-st., fronting east, full depth, on easy terms. Also [illegible] feet on Indiana-av., near Twentieth-st.

Also, a large number of residence lots, lying on and between Barrows and Polk and Locust and Indiana-sts., below the market value.

Suburban property by the acre. Some fine chances for subdivisions. Also, a large number of cottages and lots as low as $[illegible], and marble-front mansions as high as $[illegible].

FOR SALE—48x125 feet on Wabash-av., south of Thirty-first-st., at only $[illegible] per foot, for a few days, on easy terms.

[illegible] feet on Wabash-av., between Twenty-first and Thirty-second-sts., east front—$[illegible] per foot cash.

[illegible] feet on Prairie-av., corner Twenty-fifth-st., to be sold in a lot at a low price and on easy terms.

[illegible] feet on Calumet-av., corner Twenty-fifth-st., [illegible].

Two houses on Wabash-av., new, with all modern improvements, three stories each; 20 years' lease of lots—only $[illegible] each.

Two good two-story houses, with lots, [illegible] each, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., price [illegible].

[illegible] house and lot on Wabash-av., between Adams and Jackson-sts., east front, low price, favorable terms.

[illegible] Michigan-av., near Madison-st.

House and lot [illegible] on Wabash-av., southeast corner Harmon-court, at a bargain.

Houses and lots Nos. 490 and 492 Wabash-av., $[illegible] cash.

Two new stores on State-st., Nos. 468 and 470—price $[illegible] each; very low.

Four new two-story and basement brick houses on Prairie-av., near Twenty-second-st., all modern improvements, at very low prices and upon reasonably liberal terms.

Also, a very large amount of other property in all parts of the city. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, forty lots in Sampson & Greene's Addition, fronting on Catharine, Henry and Mitchell-sts.; also, twenty-five lots in South Branch Addition, fronting on Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts.

FOR SALE—House and 50x125 ft lot to an alley, No. 1418 Prairie-av., 10 rooms in the house, two-story and wood basement. Water in house and gas pipe. CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 128 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, on West Monroe-st., near Hoyne, a new two-story and basement brick house of 12 rooms, with all modern improvements. Will take unimproved property in part payment. O. J. GRIFFITHS, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—New two-story house, brick basement, on Wabash-av. Lot [illegible]. House of [illegible] rooms, water, gas and sewer on lease, near Twenty-third-st. Lot [illegible]. HARTMAN & BARCLAY, 90 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—Brick residence and six lots in Cincinnati, Ohio, for Chicago city property, improved or unimproved. Inquire of CHARLIE MOSHER, Photographer, 146 Lake-st.

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—By Limberg & Linn, Room 15 Uhlich's Block, [illegible] lots on Lake and Kankakee-av., cheap, on very easy terms; [illegible] lots on Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold and Wentworth-av.; [illegible] lots on Chicago-av.; [illegible] lots on Lincoln-av.; [illegible] lots on Clybourn-av.; [illegible] feet on Bryan-av.; [illegible] corner Clark and Maple-sts.; [illegible] on Dearborn, near Division-st.; east front; [illegible] acres near Wright's Grove; [illegible] acres, half mile west of the limits; [illegible] acres on North Branch, near North-av., terms reasonable.

FOR SALE—By J. H. Rees & Co., No. 10 Opera House:

[illegible] acres within a mile of south limits, east of Stock Yards. [illegible].

[illegible] acres half mile south of Junction, high land. $[illegible].

[illegible] acres in N. E. ¼ Sec. 17, 39, 14. $[illegible].

Several nice tracts in and near Hyde Park.

[illegible] large river lots north of [illegible], and Northwestern.

Four very brick fronts on Bloom-st., near Wabash-av.

New marble front store on State-st.

FOR SALE—100 building lots, fronting on Wentworth and Bellevue-avs., immediately opposite the new car works of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Terms of payment, one-fourth cash, balance in one, two and three years. ENT. [illegible] & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—50 feet east front on Wabash-av., [illegible] lot south of Twenty-second-st.—at old prices for cash, if taken Monday. GEORGE & WILLIAMS, 7 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Lot on Thirtieth-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs.; one on Thirty-first-st., between Wabash-av. and Calumet; [illegible] feet, very deep lots. GEORGE & WILLIAMS, 7 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—On South Side city limits several 5 to 10 acre tracts, desirable for investment. Also, [illegible] acres 1 mile west of city and north of Austinville. J. W. HEDENBERG, 14 Lombard Block, near Post Office.

FOR SALE—Lot 15, in west half of block 1, in west half of section No. [illegible], town 39, R. 14. [illegible] on Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 128 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—Indiana-av., near Twenty-third-st., [illegible]; Prairie-av., near Douglas place, [illegible]; [illegible] near Thirty-second-st., [illegible]; Washington-st., near Page, [illegible]; Adams-st., between Centre-av. and Aberdeen-st., [illegible]. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—50x150 in Cottage Grove, at only $[illegible] per foot, on time—cheapest lot in the Grove. [illegible] on Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st.; [illegible] on Wabash-av., near Twenty-third-st. HARTMAN & BARCLAY, 90 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—Two lots fronting east on Indiana-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts., [illegible] per foot, ¼ down, balance in 1 and 2 years at 6 per cent. Also, 3 lots, same size, fronting west on Wabash-av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts., $[illegible] per foot, ¼ down, balance in 1 and 2 years at 6 per cent. M. G. STONE, 107 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—3 lots on Wentworth-av. $300 each; 4 in rear $[illegible] each, opposite new car works. PETER GRIMP, 94 Monroe-st.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—We have for sale 2,000 acres of choice prairie land, near good timber, in Bremer County, Iowa, located in 1856 within six to eight miles of county seat and railroad town, good neighborhood, rich soil. Will be sold in quantity to suit, and on liberal terms. No objection to exchanging a part for property in Chicago or vicinity. Also for sale, lands in the counties of Fayette, Kossuth, [illegible], and [illegible] counties, Iowa. Call on or address DICKINSON & WEBSTER, Real Estate Agents, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—Farm—One of the best, of one hundred and sixty acres, in Bureau, situated one half mile from the town of Neponset. There is a good house and two barns, an orchard of four hundred apple trees and a large assortment of other fruit. The farm is divided into six fields, fenced, mostly with hedge, and plenty of living water. The farm will be sold on liberal terms—part cash, the balance to persons desiring [illegible]. For further particulars inquire of W. B. HUSWELL, at Neponset, or of the subscriber, on the premises. C. S. STEARNS, Neponset, Bureau County, Ill.

FOR SALE—The finest dairy farm in the State, 240 acres, 38 miles from Chicago, on railroad and river. Improvements worth $[illegible]. Stone quarries opened. Price $[illegible]; take part in good city property, balance on time. This will pay investigation. Address "FARMER," Box 1374.

FOR SALE—260 acre farm, 21 miles west of Chicago, fine house, large barns, choice fruit, [illegible] acres timber, pleasant river, living springs at the barn. ISAAC CLAFLIN, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A choice improved farm, by LOOMIS, POTWIN & SMITH, Real Estate Brokers, 123 Dearborn-st.; 40 acres situated about four miles west of Marengo, county seat of Iowa county, Iowa. This farm is finely located, and under cultivation, plenty of good timber, never failing water, good house, barns, and other buildings, bearing orchard, &c. In a word, it is a perfect home, and will be sold cheap.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—A bleaching and pressing establishment, situated in one of the best locations in this city, cheap to a cash purchaser. Must be sold at once, as present proprietor is about to leave the city. Address "W E," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Or to Rent—The popular and profitable fishing and hunting resort on Calumet River, kept past two years by Major Allen; [illegible] acres land; dwelling, partly furnished. Apply to J. M. TUTTLE, 50 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—Wholesale business, with stock, good will and fixtures; good trade established. Must be sold to close the partnership. Address "I A," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—The lease and fixtures of a first-class billiard and beer saloon, 483 South State-st., corner Eldridge-court.

FOR SALE—A one-half interest in a new and valuable invention, yielding a profit in its manufacture of over 200 per cent. Needed in connection of every building in the country. Call at 90 Lasalle-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—A stock of hardware, stoves and tinware, in a flourishing town of [illegible] population, in Central Illinois, in one of the best farming districts in the State. The stock is valued at about $[illegible], and consists of well assorted and salable goods. This is a rare opportunity for parties desirous of securing a good business at a good point, and will be disposed of at a bargain. The cause for selling is to pay one of the partners. For particulars, inquire of WM. BLAIR & CO., 179 and 181 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—Very Cheap—A good meat market. 139 North Paulina-st.

FOR SALE—A rare chance is offered to those wishing to engage in a business that affords a good profit with a small capital. Call at No. [illegible] South Clark-st., in basement.

FOR SALE—A rare chance to buy a well-established bakery and confectionery on the West Side. Capital required, $[illegible]. Inquire at 797 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A boarding-house, doing a good business. [illegible] Apply at J. A. WRIGHT'S, [illegible] North Wells street.

FOR SALE—We offer for a few days one-fourth interest in a planing, sawing, and box factory, paying well, [illegible] [illegible] GRAY & CHAPMAN.

FOR SALE—The subscriber, wishing to change his business, on account of his health, offers for sale his [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] W. E. DOUGLASS, Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of a well established boot and shoe store, on the West Side. Address "D," Box 4213.

FOR SALE—A Coal Yard and office in a good location. A good chance for permanent business. Inquire at Room 8, 128 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—The lease and fixtures of a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Apply at 137 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE Or To Rent—A commission business on South Water-st. Good basement and second floor storage, front sub-buildings, [illegible]. Address "WHITE," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A good chance is now offered to a party who wants to go into a good business and long established business. [illegible] [illegible] Inquire of IRA HOWE, 69 Dearborn-st.

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—A practical tinner and furnaceman, to take charge of a shop. A good chance for the right kind of a workman. Address F. O. Box 717.

WANTED—A brickmaker, who is competent to take position of "Yard Foreman." [illegible] Apply to TUCKER, CHANSLEY & CO., Room 2, Major Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—At the Revere House, a first-rate meat cook. One that can give the best of city references required; also, a chamber maid.

WANTED—A German or French barber can hear of a good chance in a furnished shop, by addressing, with reference, immediately, box 307, Galesburg, Illinois.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Lady solicitors to take subscriptions for the popular work entitled "Chicago and Her Churches," among the leading congregations of this city. Call at 84 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A good American girl to do the general work of a small, private family. Call at 721 Fulton-st., or address "L C F," P. O. Box 1742.

WANTED—A competent cook, in a private family. Reference required. Wages $4 per week. Apply immediately at 490 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply at No. 175 West Washington-st.

WANTED—To go a few miles in the country, a reliable girl to cook, wash and iron. Good wages to a competent person. Best of reference required. Apply immediately at 280 Illinois-st.

WANTED—A first class cook. One who is competent and can furnish good recommendations can find a desirable place by applying at 548 Michigan-av.

WANTED—Five or six good girls, those accustomed to making paper bags preferred. FOWLER & HALL, 39 South Water-st., upstairs.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in a small family. None need apply unless thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply Monday and Tuesday at No. 50 East Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A good girl to do the work of a small family, Swede or German preferred. Address G., P. O. Box 483.

WANTED—At 235 North LaSalle-st., a good cook; also, chambermaid. Good wages given.

WANTED—Two neat, tidy American, German or Norwegian women, who want a good home, and are competent to do the work of a small private family. Address letter to "L," at 712 South Water-st., stating where you can be seen.

WANTED—Good American, German and Norwegian girls, can find good situations in first-class families, immediately, by applying at Mrs. BROWN'S Office, 83 South Halsted-st., near Madison.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—I have $10,000 to loan on first-class business property, down town, at 9 per cent, for five years, or would buy mortgages on such. Apply to W. T. SHUFELDT, Real Estate Broker, 118½ Lasalle-st.

WANTED—To Shoe Dealers—An experienced traveller in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Michigan, and now connected with one of the largest boot and shoe houses in Milwaukee, would like to make an engagement to travel for a Chicago house, engagement to take effect February 1. Address immediately, "TRAVELLER," P. O. Drawer 294, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—To inform soldiers who enlisted prior to July 22, 1861, and served less than two years, that they are now entitled to a bounty of $100, by a recent decision. Call on or address DICKINSON & WEBSTER, Real Estate and Claim Agents, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—To exchange some lots just west of the city limits, on good high and dry ground, for a house and lease inside, worth from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Inquire of LAMB, Room 4, No. 104 Randolph-st.

WANTED—All parties wishing to know where dress and cloak making and machine stitching are done at low prices, and work warranted to give satisfaction, to call at 199 South Clark-st., second floor, Room 9.

WANTED—A lady whose husband is absent, and who is comparatively alone during the evening, would furnish a comfortable home, with board, free of charge, to quite a young lady of prepossessing appearance and refinement who has a situation occupying her time during the day. Address "S," Box 336.

WANTED—Some person who understands repairing all kinds of sewing machines, to call at 53 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—Good reliable help furnished for hotels, restaurants, or genteel family home work, by applying at MADAM SURNHAM'S Intelligence Office, corner Madison and State-sts., Chicago, Illinois. Norwegians, Bohemians and Germans apply.

WANTED—A young man of good education is desirous of obtaining a few pupils to whom he can give private instruction in the evening. The common English branches, or Latin and Greek taught. Address "TUTOR," Tribune office.

WANTED—To exchange, for improved or unimproved property, all South or West side, two new two-story frame dwellings of 8 rooms each, on Walnut, near Paulina-st., with four years' lease of ground, (longer, if desired), and worth about $[illegible] each. Address "EXCHANGE," Tribune office.

WANTED—To know the whereabouts of an Empire gas burner, which was sent to store from 138 North State-st., May 1, 1867. Address J. WINSHIP, No. 107 Madison-st.

WANTED—Mrs. T. J. Lewis, the natural seer, clearly reveals the past, present and future of your business, health and marriage. Chronic diseases cured. 155 South Clark-st., Room 3.

WANTED—I will loan money on chattel mortgage, leasehold property, or other collaterals. Chattel mortgages bought. Address "A A," Tribune office.

WANTED—A private family wishes to engage a lady to give lessons on piano. Would board a lady, if agreeable. Address, with name and references, W. M. MAY, Tribune office.

WANTED—To sell an interest in a good paying business. $[illegible] capital required. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to POWELL & McDONALD, 83 Clark-st.

WANTED—Ladies in want of American, English, Irish, German, Scotch or colored servants, can be supplied at Mrs. D. PLATT'S Emporium for Help, 150 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Blacksmith set or a part of a set of tools. Apply at 4 Larmon Block, 97 Clark-st., to Dr. CLARKE.

WANTED—Soldiers who enlisted prior to July 22, 1861, and have been honorably discharged, to know that they are now entitled to $100 bounty. A. GOODRICH, Attorney at Law, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

WANTED—To Brokers—I want to borrow $[illegible] on a life insurance policy. Further information given by addressing "H J E," Tribune office.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—By a gentleman and wife, without children, a furnished house with modern improvements and convenient to business, or a suite of furnished rooms, with board, in a strictly private family. Address, with full particulars, "W H S," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A house, or part of a house, containing 6 rooms, for a family without children. It must be situated in a good neighborhood, within 15 minutes' walk of the P. O. Unexceptionable reference given. Address "G S," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—Any time before May 1, one, two or three large dwellings adjoining, on Michigan or Wabash-avs., suitable for a first-class boarding house, by a perfectly responsible party. Address "G W B," 34 South Water-st.

WANTED—To Rent—House on North Side, convenient, with 8 rooms, from April or May 1. One preferred with barn room for two horses. Address, this office, "O F M."

WANTED—To Rent—Furnished house of 5 or 6 rooms, or 2 rooms, suitably furnished for housekeeping, by small family—no children—within 15 minutes' walk of Court House. Address, with terms and locality, "J A T," Box 16, P. O.

WANTED—To Rent—A store and basement not less than [illegible] feet, or a whole building of like proportion, in the vicinity of State from Lake to Madison. Address J. D. MARCHANT, 116 Clark street.

Wanted—Real Estate.

WANTED—To buy of principal, low, for half cash, [illegible] feet between Harrison and Lake-sts., and Halsted and Morgan-sts. Address, for two days, "BUYER," Tribune office.

WANTED—To purchase a farm of about 160 acres, with a good sized comfortable house, pleasantly situated, not over two miles from a railroad station, and not more than 25 miles from the city. Address, with terms, location, &c., box 1969, P. O., Chicago.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—To engage in a highly respectable and profitable business—one who will invest $[illegible] in cash for one-half interest, and who is competent and willing to manage the books and financial affairs of the business. Address box 6023, Chicago.

PARTNER—Wanted—$3,000 to $5,000—In an established dry goods house, in the best manufacturing town in the Northwest, (Illinois). Will take partner on equal terms, or give real estate security for the money, and employment to the party who loans it, at a good salary, for one year or longer. Unexceptional references given and required. Address, for 10 days, to Box 6037, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER—Wanted—A commission house on South Water-st., want a partner with $[illegible] to purchase the interest and take the place of a retiring partner. Will give satisfactory evidence of a good and profitable business, and best references as to standing and credit. Address "P & S," Tribune office.

PARTNERS—Wanted—A party engaged in the confidential negotiation of parts of claims, has several opportunities for good business men that have from $[illegible] to $[illegible] to engage in manufacturing or general business. For information, address P. O. Box 1316, Chicago.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a thoroughly established business—the business being in an [illegible] for one—with a cash capital of $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Particulars can be had by applying to "MERCHANT," Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a manufacturing, established, large-paying business. Unusual chance. $[illegible] to $[illegible] required. Call at "W," [illegible] Randolph-st.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Two tugs, both nearly new, one 130 feet long, 17½ feet beam, 7 feet hold, cylinder [illegible] by 26; the other 73 feet long, 16 feet beam, 9 feet hold, cylinder [illegible]. Inquire of A. L. GRIFFIN & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for a sailing vessel, a tug and scow. Tug 85 feet long, 18 feet beam, and draws 8 feet of water when loaded. Cylinder [illegible], and pony engine. Scow 80 feet long and 28 feet beam, and built in 1864, and will carry 80 cords of wood. Apply to JOHN WILSON, Manager, Dunbar Warehouse and Dock Company, Racine, Wis.

FOR SALE—Two billiard tables. Will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at 92 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A schooner, capacity 32 M feet lumber, in fine working order, and in good condition in all respects. Apply at Room 8, No. 90 Washington-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A velvet masquerade costume for a gentleman, handsomely trimmed and complete, which will be sold for $[illegible]. Address "MASQUERADE," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Three black and tan pups, four months old, fine breed, at 180 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A large and convenient barn, rear of 242 Lake-st., arranged for four horses, two carriages, harness rooms, and water inside. The barn cost $[illegible]. Will be sold cheap, if applied for at once. RICHARD EDWARDS, City Directory Office, 72 Dearborn-st.

Lost and Found.

LOST—$25 Reward—Setter dog; color white with dark liver colored spots on head and ears, and tail, seen at [illegible]. Any one returning him, or who can give information where he can be found, will receive the above reward. Inquire at Page & Searl's stable, 270 West Lake-st.

LOST—A large black Newfoundland dog, with a little white streak on his breast, and a few old scratches on his upper lip. Lost the 6th of January, 1868. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to 102 Michigan-st., corner of Jefferson.

LOST—A Gold Stud, marked "C. H. M." on the reverse side. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving it at RANDALL & SMITH'S, [illegible] South Water-st.

Boarding and Lodging.

5 Eldridge-court, corner Michigan-av.—A pleasant suite of furnished rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife or three single gentlemen.

11 Eighteenth-st.—Pleasant rooms, with good board, suitable for families or single gentlemen.

12 South Green-st.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board, also single gentlemen with pleasant furnished rooms.

17 Dearborn-st. (up-stairs)—A suite of front parlor and bedroom. Also, single rooms and day board can be obtained.

34 East Washington-st.—Pleasant rooms—first-class table. A few day boarders wanted.

49 Van Buren-st., between State and Wabash-av.—Board and a suite of rooms, furnished, for three or four persons. References exchanged.

50 North Halsted-st.—A fine front room, well-furnished, to be had, with board, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Street cars pass the door.

64 West Madison-st.—A large front parlor, suitable for two or four gentlemen, also small rooms for single, with board, in a private family. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

83 Michigan-av.—Two or three gentlemen can find pleasant rooms and good board at a reasonable price. Also a few more day boarders wanted. References required.

93 South Desplaines-st.—Pleasant and well furnished rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

100 East Adams-st., between Clark and State.—Four pleasant furnished rooms to rent, with board. Also, first-class day board at usual prices.

104 Adams-st.—Pleasant and social home, with first-class board; also, neat rooms, with in one block of the Post Office. Day boarders accommodated.

116 South Morgan-st.—A very nicely furnished front parlor and bed-room, suitable for a gentleman and wife, with board, in a private family. Excellent neighborhood; convenient to cars. References exchanged.

118 Wabash-av.—A pleasant unfurnished room, with two closets, to rent, with board. Also, a few day boarders accommodated.

131 Michigan-av.—A pleasant furnished room for two gentlemen. Also, first-class table accommodations for a few day boarders.

134 Erie-st.—Suite of front rooms for two gentlemen with board, where there are few other boarders. Terms reasonable.

143 South Jefferson-st.—Furnished rooms for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with first-class board; the comforts of a home with. Terms reasonable.

148 West Monroe-st.—Two gentlemen can obtain pleasant room and good board on reasonable terms. A front parlor, furnished, also to rent.

156 West Adams-st.—A suite of furnished rooms to rent, with board, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Rooms and board first-class. Price moderate.

162 State-st., one square from Post Office.—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Terms very reasonable. References exchanged.

178 State-st.—A few more day boarders can be accommodated at Bartis' Restaurant. Terms $[illegible] per week.

196 North State-st.—A pleasant room, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

220 West Madison-st.—A suite of unfurnished rooms, with board, to two or more parties.

220 Warren-st., convenient to Union Park Theological Seminary, one block from Madison-st. cars—One or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board.

235 Illinois-st.—A neatly furnished front room, with No. 1 board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two young gentlemen. Must apply immediately, with best of references.

247 Illinois-st.—Two suites of rooms, with board, would be rented by a private family to two couples. A first class family table furnished.

285 South Clark-st., corner of Van Buren—MRS. JAGGERS can accommodate a few more boarders. Terms moderate, and table set with the best the market affords.

320 Michigan-av.—A gentleman and wife, without children, and two gentlemen can be furnished rooms, with board, in a private family. References exchanged.

415 West Madison-st.—Front room, closet and bedroom, furnished first-class, one unfurnished, with board, in a pleasant neighborhood.

450 West Washington-st., near Union Park.—A large handsome front room and bedroom adjoining if required, to let, with board. References required.

548 Michigan-av.—Two single gentlemen can find first-class board, with a pleasant room, at a moderate price. References exchanged.

707 Wabash-av.—Two or three boarders may be accommodated in a private family. References required.

927 Wabash-av.—Two suites of rooms, one on first and one on second floor, with first-class board. Also one double and one single room.

1029 Wabash-av.—A gentleman and lady can have board and pleasant front room. Is not a boarding house. Barn and carriage room to spare.

PARK-AV.—A large front chamber, either furnished or unfurnished, with bedroom, closets, bath-room, &c., to rent, with board, to a gentleman and lady. Apply at 64 Lake-st.

SOUTH SIDE.—A private family, without boarders or children, have a pleasant suite of unfurnished rooms and one single room to rent, with board. Address "F M L," Tribune office.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—Two very desirable front rooms to rent, with board, to gentleman and wife. New house. Address "PRIVATE," Tribune office.

WABASH-AV., within ten minutes' walk from Post Office.—Gentlemen desiring home comfort, neat rooms, excellent board, in respectable family. Reference required. Address "C," Box 1339.

WABASH-AV., within ten minutes' walk of Post Office—Large, well-furnished room, with good closet, bath-room, &c., all on first floor; is heated by furnace. This is a good opportunity for two or three to secure a good home in a pleasant family. References given and required. Address "A J," Box 868.

Situations Wanted.

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—For a young, healthy wet nurse, who can give satisfactory references as to character. No. [illegible], corner Dearing-st. and Archer-road.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a French dress maker who speaks English well, and has ten years' experience. Is a good cutter, fitter and cloak maker. Wants a situation in a store or go out by the day. Inquire at 177 North Clark-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an American widow lady, as housekeeper in some hotel. References given and required. Call at 133 South-st. MRS. MARTIN, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION—Wanted—As seamstress. Can cut and fit dresses. Apply at No. 133 West Jones-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—A widow lady, a stranger, asks the public to give her some respectable employment, where she may gain a livelihood. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Those having any employment send address to M. CAMPBELL, Tribune office.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—In a wholesale grocery or commission house, by a young man of 4 years' experience in a country store. Address "S T," care Keith, Wood & Co., 10, 12 and 14 Lake-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—As drug and prescription clerk, in city or country, has fourteen years' experience. First-class references given. Address "DRUG CLERK," 199 Ohio-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a gentleman who has been buyer in New York for a wholesale house of millinery and fancy goods, as buyer or salesman. Address "A A," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man in a private family, who understands the care of horses and carriages, and will make himself generally useful about a place. Address "P J N," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man of steady habits as assistant book-keeper; best of references given. Address "D W," 171 South Water-st.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—The New Map Wonder is the best selling map ever made. To be convinced send for sample, and if not satisfactory return at our expense. See our colored chart "U. S. Grand," of our next President. GOODSPEED & CO., 148 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell Clark's Indelible Pencil, 3 cents; whistling whirl, 25 cents. Samples sent by mail, on receipt of price. R. S. LANDON, Agent.

AGENTS—Wanted—Sampson, White & Clark, 193 Dearborn-st., Chicago, are now regularly authorized agents for our popular maps and religious and historical charts in the West, and we recommend them to all wishing to engage in the sale of these goods. BAASE & LUBBERT, publishers of Our Fallen Heroes, Father of Our Country, &c.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell in city and country, "FIRST LOVES." New book for ladies. Send stamp for circular. Address L. M. KENNEDY, Editor "Home Circle," 194 Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—A rare chance for good agents, male and female, for a new work just out. Free on competition. Largest commission and extra for personal effort offered. J. PATTEN FITCH, 90 Washington-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—Immediately, good enterprising men to act as agents in selling two articles, something new. Patented this month. Agents can readily make from $5 to $15 per day. Samples of each sent to any address on receipt of [illegible] cents. Address R. D. HOOD, care Drawer 99, Pekin, Ill.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—H. M. Ames' portable and stationary engines of all sizes, from four to thirty-five-horse power; also, hoisting engines. We also have on hand engine lathes, iron planers, upright drills, bolt cutters, shingle mills, saw mills, Blake's Stone Breaker, Knowles' steam pumps, rotary pumps, ice mills, moulding machines, planing machines, [illegible] machines, wood-working machinery, &c., &c. Belting, packing, hose, &c., at reduced prices. C. L. RICE & CO., 19 and 21 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—One 10-foot of 45-inch swing, one [illegible] foot 28-inch swing, three [illegible]-foot 24-inch swing, two [illegible]-foot 18-inch swing, one [illegible]-foot 22-inch swing, three [illegible]-foot 18-inch swing, [illegible] planers, all back geared, with [illegible], and screw cutting gear. All new tools. Also a lot of second-hand [illegible] lathes, planers and drills, all in good order. Woodworth planers and matching machines, mortising and tenoning machines, [illegible], &c., &c., to be sold at greatly reduced prices at HANCHETT & ABBY, 133 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—Single and double circular saw mills, gang edgers, lath mills, saw mills, cane mills, all kinds of heavy and light castings, mill gearing, [illegible]; pulleys, shafting, and all kinds of machinery made to order. FRANKLIN IRON WORKS, West Washington-st., corner of Clinton.

FOR SALE—One six-horse power engine and boiler, as good as new, for less than half its cost. Apply to W. H. DENTON, 208 South Clark-st.

Personal.

PERSONAL—Two gentlemen retired from business, would like to correspond with two ladies, with a view to matrimony. No [illegible]. Address "W A L," P. O. Box 70, Chicago.

PERSONAL—The advertiser, being the owner of a first-class piano, would like to form the acquaintance of a young lady music teacher. Address "A PLAY," Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A. B. W.—Your note came too late. Will meet you this (Sunday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at the place mentioned in your note.

Pianos

FOR SALE—Lighte's Pianos have received [illegible] gold and silver medals and other testimonials for superiority, from all parts of the United States, and have received the first premium at the American Institute. For sale at KIMBALL'S, 63 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100 pianos, organs and melodeons, for sale by paying a small sum down, balance in monthly installments. Also, pianos to rent. W. W. KIMBALL, 63 Washington-st.

WANTED—A first-class piano in exchange for 80 acres of land in Fayette County, Ill. Address "L B L," Tribune office.

Printing Materials

FOR SALE—To Printers—Cheap—A complete job office, eight-column paper, in a flourishing town in Illinois. Party [illegible] good reasons for selling. Address Box 512, Galesburg, Ill.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday [illegible] at 140.

The present average daily production of the Pennsylvania oil regions is 11,[illegible] barrels.

There are already three candidates for Governor in Georgia under the new constitution when adopted.

The Port Huron & Lake Michigan Railroad Company has succeeded in its negotiations with Eastern capitalists, to secure payment for the iron and rolling stock.

Denver City, Colorado, on Monday last, by a vote of 1,[illegible] to 17, decided to subscribe for $[illegible] worth of the bonds of the Union Pacific and Denver City Railway.

The New Ulm (Minn.) murder cases, the particulars of which are familiar to our readers, have been on trial for several days at St. Peter's. By reason of the absence of important witnesses, and other causes, the trial progresses very slowly.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson, having failed, a few weeks since, to meet her engagement to lecture at Sterling, Ill., owing to an erroneous time-table, will fill her appointment at the same place on Saturday evening next.

No clue to the perpetrators of the huge robbery at Petroleum Centre, Penn., has yet been obtained, and some of the detectives consider the case nearly hopeless. Mr. Benninghoff's income is said to be $30,000 a month. The suspected sum $300,000.

It is thought that the prospects for a large emigration in 1868 are by no means flattering, owing to the depression in business in this country, though, if there should be a prospect of war in Europe, many will come, notwithstanding the uncertainty of getting employment.

The preliminary examination of Captain W. L. Rynerson, charged with the murder of Chief Justice John P. Slough, was concluded in Santa Fe, New Mexico, on the 5th inst., and resulted in the prisoner being remanded to jail without bail, to await trial for murder.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican states that most of the woolen manufacturers that are running in that vicinity are expecting a fair spring trade, as pretty much all the imported goods are used up, and they consider that importations must nearly cease as long as our present low prices in woolens continue.

Strong efforts are being made by government officers in Kentucky to secure a continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau in that State. It is said that since the issuance of the circular hinting at its discontinuance after the 15th of February, the number of outrages upon white Unionists and freedmen has more than doubled.

The Military State Treasurer of Georgia, having secured ten thousand dollars in funds belonging to the State, forthwith turned over the amount to the Reconstruction Convention, and, on Saturday, the members of that body were paid fifty dollars each on the per diem account. The balance of the money was reserved for contingent expenses.

The Winona (Minn.) Democrat thinks the good foot of solid snow that covers the earth so evenly and compactly in that State, will prove a great protection to winter wheat. Upheavals of the surface by frost are not so common in Minnesota as in the Eastern States, and spring-time finds mother earth as she was when the first snow fell, only in an improved condition.

A Kentucky paper says that there is a man in that State who has no ears. He has not even a hole in his head, save his mouth and nose. Where his ears ought to be, his head is perfectly smooth and bare, except a small warty excrescence. He hears to some extent through his mouth, which [illegible] open when he wishes distinctly to catch a sound.

The famine which recently decimated Orissa has found its counterpart in Algeria, where the poor Arabs are perishing in tens of thousands. The latest foreign papers say that in certain districts the dead bodies of Arabs, men, women and children, who have perished of hunger, are found upon the public highway, just as was the case two years back at Orissa.

The Columbus & Indianapolis Railroad will take possession of the Chicago & Great Eastern Railroad on the 15th of February. The line of the consolidated companies will embrace seven hundred and eighty-eight miles of track, as follows: Chicago & Great Eastern, [illegible] miles; Indiana Central, [illegible] miles; Peoria, Logansport & Burlington, [illegible] miles; Union & Logansport, [illegible] miles. The main shops of the new company will be located at Logansport.

Emigration from the Canadian Dominion to the United States has been so large within the past few months that the Canadian authorities manifest signs of alarm. In the Legislative Assembly, at Quebec, on Thursday last, notice of a motion was given that the Committee on Emigration be instructed "to inquire into the primary cause of the emigration of citizens from the Province of Quebec to the United States, and that necessary means be taken to prevent the same."

A paper published at the French island of Martinique, West Indies, having received two warnings, announced to its subscribers that it would henceforward give up controversial politics, and, instead of leading articles, would print elegant extracts from the French poets. The next number contained La Fontaine's fable of the "Wolf and the Lamb," whereupon the Governor of Martinique, accepting the fable as a personal insult to himself, suspended the unlucky journal for a month.

It is satisfactory to learn that since the reduction of the Atlantic Cable telegraph tariff on the 1st of December last, the average from that day to the 31st of that month has been £[illegible] per day, as compared with an average of £[illegible] per day during the month of December, 1866; this is an increase of over £[illegible] per day, or at the rate of £[illegible] per annum, irrespective of the result that may be anticipated when commerce and speculation resume their usual activity. During the present month there has been a still greater expansion, the receipts now being upwards of £1,[illegible] a day.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Sentinel of the 20th, says it is reported as a fact that the negroes in Monroe County, of that State, are not permitted to leave a plantation without first procuring a pass; that gangs of men patrol the county as in slave-times; and that if a negro is caught without a pass off the plantation where he is at work, he is [illegible]. [illegible]

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says it appears to be settled that Senator Guthrie, on account of continued sickness, will not take his seat in the Senate this session. It is arranged that letters shall be written to him by Copperhead Congressmen representing the importance of having every Copperhead vote on the various measures shortly to come before the Senate, and suggesting, therefore, the resignation of Mr. Guthrie, to enable the Governor and Legislature of Kentucky to immediately appoint or elect another Senator from that State.

In the Iowa Legislature, on Saturday, a resolution was introduced into the Senate to request "our Representatives in Congress to vote to prevent the contraction of United States currency." [illegible]

Cleveland is in tribulation about its water supply. [illegible]

The importance to Chicago of the Pacific Railroad can hardly be overestimated. [illegible]

The approximate sales of the largest dry goods houses in New York city during the past year are given below. [illegible]

The United States Senate was not in session on Saturday. [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Rights of Naturalized Citizens.

General Banks' Report and Bill.

Report of the Ordnance Committee and General Dyer.

A New Law Department.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.

RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

General Banks will submit to the House tomorrow a bill and report of the Foreign Affairs Committee on the rights of naturalized citizens when abroad. The bill has already been published. The report, which was drawn up by General Banks, is a document that will fill four or five columns of this paper. It begins by saying that the close of the Revolutionary War left three important international subjects unsettled between the United States and Great Britain, viz.: Impressment of seamen; rights of search, and the question of expatriation. It is then shown that the first and second of these subjects were practically settled by the war of 1812, and that the third, yet unsettled, is now of more importance than ever before. Careful examination is made of the course of Great Britain in asserting and carrying out the doctrine that a citizen can never give up or release himself from the allegiance due to the country of his birth. The controversy existing between our country and England and in less degree with other European powers, in regard to the rights conferred by immigration and naturalization, is, General Banks says, a contest between feudalism and civilization. He goes on to state in some detail the grounds on which the claim of England in this matter is based. The subject of service due to a government is next discussed, with numerous citations from distinguished writers on international law. It is admitted that every citizen owes certain obligations to the government under which he lives, and that the express or implicit consent of both parties is necessary to the extinction of the mutual obligations between any government and its subjects. But it is held that whenever government, in time of peace, willingly allows a subject to emigrate, the obligation due from him is terminated, and there is no foundation left for the subsequent claim of perpetual service. The right of emigration is then briefly considered. It is stated that this right is a part of the universal law of nations. It may be subjected to certain regulations, but it cannot be taken away from any citizen, and he is to decide for himself when to dissolve the ties that bind him to his native land.

A long section of the report is now devoted to considering the municipal laws of European States. It is said that these laws are in direct conflict with the principles advocated by all of the most enlightened jurists. In other relations of the government great advances have been made; but the municipal government is unimproved. Popular power expands with every generation in the organization of States, but as to subjects the rigid traditions of the feudal law are strictly preserved.

After showing from authentic sources what these municipal laws relating to subjects are, the report takes up the question of the extent of emigration, and about one-fifth of the document is devoted to this subject. It is stated, under this head, that since 1790, Europe has exported to the United States not less than six millions six hundred and forty thousand of its subjects. The report speaks in strong language of the grievous wrong that is done to the emigrants and their descendants in holding them amenable to the law of perpetual allegiance. It is shown how the English people and English Government have aided and abetted emigration from Great Britain through a long series of years, and what great relief has been afforded that government by this emigration of persons who were likely to suffer, and possibly to die, at home for want of food, or employment. It is held to be little less than infamous, that, in view of all these and other well-known circumstances, that government should now bring forward and attempt to enforce its doctrine, "Once a subject always a subject." She cannot claim the separation of these emigrants would be permanent, and she compounded her last rests on that fact. If she had the capacity to consent to anything, she consented to all this, viz.: Emigration, naturalization, and expatriation, and in absolving her government from the burden of protection, she abandoned all claims thereafter to subjection or service.

It is denied, under leading American law and precedents, that any good authority of our own country, properly construed, can be forced to justify the English doctrine of perpetual allegiance. Such conformance as it finds in our court decisions comes from our respect to English common law, and it has no authority here, except as an element of that law, existing at the time of the revolution.

The report closes with a section given to the consideration of the effect of these doctrines upon the people of our country. The points in this part of the document are put with great force and clearness, and are calculated to arrest the attention of all readers. However we may fare in our endeavor to obtain justice from England, General Banks says we may look with hope to the new North German Union. He cannot believe, however, that any country of Europe will much longer stand up for a doctrine repudiated by every authority of law, humanity, civilization, and justice.

COMMITTEE ON ORDNANCE.

The Special Committee on Ordnance are nearly ready to report. The friends of General Dyer claim that he has been made the target of disappointed inventors and contractors, and that all opportunity to defend himself has been denied by the committee, he having been refused an abstract of testimony and the chance of recalling the witnesses who testified against him, for the purpose of cross-examination, and also the privilege of appearing by counsel. He made oath before the committee that he had never been interested, directly or indirectly, in any ordnance furnished the government, and that the story regarding his having discharged mechanics because they would not assign patents to the government, has only this for a foundation—that after a certain workman had been employed at great expense for two years to actually perfect a certain kind of projectile, he immediately took out a patent for what the government had instituted experiments and paid him liberal wages to bring to perfection, and for this conduct he was discharged.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Judge Lawrence, of the Judiciary Committee, has matured a bill establishing a Law Department. The object is to reduce the vast expenses of government for legal advice, by creating a department to which all questions arising in any branch of the government may be referred. A statement will accompany it, showing the enormous expense of the present system, and the saving effected by the one proposed.

INDIAN PEACE COMMISSION.

The Indian Peace Commission have prepared a bill embodying the recommendations made in their late report, and covering the whole ground of the Indian question, so far as the Commission deems legislation necessary.

REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Most of the members of the National Republican Executive Committee are expected here to-morrow for general consultation regarding the affairs of the party.

GRANT—SHERMAN—STANTON.

There is the very best authority for the statement that up to to-night neither General Grant nor General Sherman have advised Secretary Stanton to resign.

ANNEXATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Hon. Robert J. Walker has written a long letter, which will soon be published, giving the history of the annexation of territory to the United States, and in favor of the purchase of the Russian American Possessions and Danish West India Islands.

TEMPERANCE.

The first public meeting of the Congressional Temperance Society this season was held to-night in the hall of the House of Representatives. [illegible]

CORRECTION.

An error having occurred in a former Despatch, it is proper to state that Representative [illegible] [illegible]

FRENCH SPOLIATION TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The new treaty with the [illegible] [illegible]

GEORGIA.

The Constitutional Convention—The Bill of Rights and Action Upon it—General Meade pays $10 to each Member—The Election to Occupy four days—Candidates for Governor.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, GA., Jan. 25.

Some progress was made yesterday in the Convention upon the bill of rights. [illegible]

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February. He will also direct that [illegible] be not more than three voting precincts [illegible] county.

Three individuals are already prominently named and reported as candidates for [illegible] of Georgia—H. B. Bullock, of Augusta; [illegible], of Atlanta, and Grant Anderson, of [illegible] County. The order in which [illegible] named them are their relative chances [illegible] the nomination.

A rebel Democratic meeting at [illegible] night, was addressed by the editor of [illegible] District newspaper of Georgia. [illegible] the character of the meeting and [illegible] fact that the Democratic organ of [illegible] columns this morning, boasts of the [illegible] the "Brick Pomeroy of the South."

EUROPE.

Latest from Abyss

Condition of the Engl tives.

The British Authoriti claim Responsibility the Arrest of Tra

The Alabama Corr ence Closed

Ratification of the Islands Treat

Summary Dealing with Paris Editors.

BY OCEAN TELEG

England.

LATEST FROM ABYSSINIA—CONDI [illegible]

The latest despatches from [illegible] show that the British forces made no advance beyond the [illegible] ignorance of the condition of the [illegible] had been received in camp at [illegible] at Magdala, alive, well and [illegible] prevent the possibility of escape [illegible] by many they would be [illegible] King Theodore heard of the [illegible] expeditionary force; but no [illegible] stration against their lives has [illegible] their treatment as prisoners [illegible]

It is officially denied in the [illegible] that any orders or despatches [illegible] arrest of Train were sent from [illegible] here. The responsibility of that [illegible] entirely upon the local authorities [illegible]

The London Observer of to-day [illegible] the last despatch exchanged [illegible] Stanley and Secretary Seward [illegible] the Alabama, the correspondence [illegible] closed.

Denmark.

RATIFICATION OF THE [illegible]

The following progress has been [illegible] on the question of the ratification [illegible] for the sale of the West India [illegible] United States: In the Lower [illegible] committee appointed to report [illegible] of the treaty, after [illegible] [illegible] made a favorable [illegible] debated during the latter part [illegible] secret session, and on Saturday [illegible] thrown open, after a speech [illegible] closing the debate. The vote [illegible] the treaty of transfer ratified [illegible] vote. The treaty now goes [illegible] for concurrence and final settle[illegible]

[illegible]

The steamship Manhattan [illegible] touched here to-day.

Miscellaneous.

ABYSSINIA—PUNCH [illegible] [illegible] WITH EDITORS—[illegible]

The Herald's cable [illegible] [illegible], Abyssinia, 19th. General Napier [illegible] ordered an advance [illegible] [illegible] captives were prepared to [illegible] believed that the friendly [illegible] Chief Gobezye will be [illegible] join the English force.

The St. Petersburg [illegible] published editorials on the [illegible] Europe, and the affairs of the [illegible] warmly advocate peace [illegible]. [illegible] posals to the Russian Government [illegible] [illegible] will be almost certainly [illegible]

A Paris special says the [illegible] charged with violating the [illegible] [illegible] reports of the Legislature [illegible] [illegible] by the official [illegible] fined 1,000 francs each [illegible] months' imprisonment, [illegible] cost of legal proceedings.

DETRO

Later from Lake Among the Min Weather—Move Owners, &c.

Special Despatch to the

Advices from Lake [illegible] [illegible]

CHEYE

Effect of the City Fire—Fatal Affray

Special Despatch to

Since the late city fire [illegible]

CAN

Emigration from C Efforts to Arrest It &c.

QUEBEC, Jan. [illegible]

WEST

Religious Cere tion

HAVANA, Jan. [illegible]

NE

Fernando Wood divided Speech cluded.

NEW YORK, Jan. [illegible]

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 26, 1868.

THE CITY.

NOT A BIGAMIST.—George M. Davis, arrested nearly two weeks since on the charge of bigamy, was on Saturday discharged from custody by Justice Milliken, there being no evidence against him.

A RABID DOG.—Officer Clark of the First Precinct, yesterday afternoon, shot a dog, who displayed marked symptoms of hydrophobia. The animal was found in an alley between Quincy and Jackson, near Clark street, and snapped viciously at whatever came in its way.

CHARGED WITH DISHONESTY.—William Jones, a colored man, was on Saturday charged at the Police Court with having stolen a bundle of clothing on the night preceding, from a saloon occupied by Andrew Jackson Scott, also a colored man, and situated on Jackson street. Jones was committed for further examination.

THE NYE-ROSSE AFFRAY.—The case of William Rosse, who stands charged with having assaulted Frank Nye with a knife with intent to kill him, a few weeks since, was on Saturday again put over for further hearing on Saturday next. Rosse is still at large under $1,000 bail. Nye has so far recovered as to be able to go round as usual.

ALLEGED REVENUE FRAUD.—Albert Brinkerhoff, proprietor of a small distillery in this city, was on Saturday morning arrested by a United States Revenue Inspector, for having, as alleged, forged a brand upon several barrels of highwines. He was arraigned before Commissioner Hoyne, but remanded for further examination, at some future period.

WHOLESALE FLOUR DEALERS are requested to meet in Parlor No. 1, Tremont House, on Wednesday evening, January 29th, at 8 o'clock, to consider means of doing business in a safer manner. All are aware that the present method of selling on time is the cause of much loss, and that the introduction of a thorough cash system would be beneficial to all.

A BRACE OF WORTHIES SENT UP FOR TRIAL.—The last issue of THE TRIBUNE contained the full particulars of the arrest of the two thieves, James Moretty and William L. Reid, alias "Tailer," who on Friday night stole a gold watch from the house No. 171 West Madison street. The two prisoners were arraigned before Justice Sturtevant, on Saturday, and were committed for trial in default of bail in the sum of $1,000 each.

DEFECTIVE SIDEWALKS.—A correspondent calls attention to a dangerous hole in the sidewalk on Sedgwick court between Division and Elm streets, and states that a lady was severely injured by falling into it, three or four days ago. There are several other bad places in the sidewalks that need looking after, and the Sidewalk Inspectors will but do their duty in reporting them without delay.

VALENTINES.—Baldwin & Bro., Nos. 119 to 129 Monroe street, have just received a larger and better assortment of valentines than have ever been opened in this city previously. The cheap bookstore on Monroe street always aims to lead in quantity and prices. The valentine season is now opened, and love-senders will do well to call. They will find irresistible vehicles, in which to transmit their tales of affection.

FIRE.—The alarm from Box No. 51, sounded at half past 9 o'clock last evening, was caused by a fire which resulted in the destruction of two small barns, the property of A. Woolnough, located in the rear of Nos. 613 and 615 Archer avenue. One horse belonging to a butcher residing in that neighborhood was also burned. Mr. Woolnough's loss will reach $1,000, which is covered by insurance in the Ætna Company.

CALEDONIAN CLUB LECTURES.—We hope our readers will not forget the Caledonian lecture, the fourth one of the course, which will be delivered on Tuesday evening next by Rev. J. B. Duncan, of Evanston. Subject, "Formation of Character." The mere announcement of Mr. Duncan's name as the lecturer should secure for him a full house. The lecture will be delivered in the hall of the club in Metropolitan Block, and will begin promptly at 8 o'clock. Admittance free.

A VICTIM OF PERSECUTION.—William Boettcher and Mrs. Downer live in closely adjoining [illegible]

SPORTING GOSSIP.

The Base Ball Season of 1867—Averages of the Excelsior, Atlantic and Eureka Clubs, of Chicago.

Heenan to Fight O'Baldwin, the Irish Giant, for $10,000.

Skating in the City—The Championship Match of Goodrich and Swift.

Below will be found a history of the principal base ball clubs of Chicago for the season of 1867. Of these the Excelsior Club is mentioned first. Three years ago it was reorganized and strengthened by the return of several old members who had gone to the wars. During the season of 1865 they played some fifteen match games, winning every time. This gave them an impression that there was the making of a good nine in the club, and when the season of 1866 was fairly inaugurated, each pleasant day found its members practicing at our national game. During 1866 they attended several tournaments, and by their superior skill succeeded in every instance in bringing to Chicago the first prize, as well as a majority of the individual prizes. The season of 1866 closed upon them with their record as bright as the one before, and the season of 1867, with but one exception, was equally a success. Thus in a ball play of three seasons the Excelsiors have won over fifty games and lost but one. With the hope that the season of 1868 shall be as beneficial to them both physically and honorably as during their past history, we lay before our readers the college of the Excelsiors for 1867.

The following is a list of the clubs played with and the respective scores, those of the Excelsior's being given first:

June 5—Atlantic, Chicago	40	24
June 7—Garden City, Chicago	27	19
June 20—Forest City, Rockford	45	41
June 4—Forest City, Rockford	20	24
July 27—National, Washington	4	49
August 21—Rustic, Danby, Ill	124	9
September 19—Egyptian, Centralia, Ill	79	9
September 27—Capitol, Springfield, Ill	38	6
September 27—Bloomington, Bloomington, Ill	25	17
October 5—Detroit, Detroit, Mich	43	20
October 10—Detroit, Detroit, Mich	36	24
Total	507	236

Besides which they played:

September 30—Picked Nine, of Central Illinois, at Decatur, score	44	6
November 9—Picked Nine, Chicago	34	13

The last was the most interesting game of the season.

They made excursions during the year to Rockford, Decatur, Danby, and Detroit, Mich.

The game with the Nationals was the first the club ever lost.

The following table shows the most important points of the play of eleven members of the club who have played in first nine matches five times or more:

	Games.	Outs.	Av.	Runs.	Av.	Clean Score.
Stearns	11	16	1-7	60	6-6	2
Keenan	5	8	1-3	27	5-2	1
Foley	10	16	1-6	64	6-4	2
Zeller	8	7	1-3	34	4-1	0
Oberlander	11	24	2-2	59	5-4	1
Alston	8	19	2-3	45	5-3	1
Barker	6	13	2-1	25	4-1	1
Bishop	8	18	2-2	41	5-1	1
McNally	10	29	2-9	35	3-5	0
Kennedy	5	14	2-4	17	3-2	0
Budd	5	16	3-1	18	3-3	0

Number of runs made by the Excelsiors in eleven (11) games, 507; number of runs made by opposing clubs, 236. Average number of runs each game, 46-1; average number of runs each innings, 5-5. Greatest number of runs in one game (with the Nationals, of Washington), 4. Greatest number of runs made by an opposing club, (Nationals, of Washington), 49; smallest number of runs made by an opposing club, 6.

A recapitulation shows that the largest number of runs for Excelsiors was 124, in game with Rustics, and 49 for Nationals; smallest number of runs in game—4 for Excelsiors, in game with Nationals, and 6 for Capitals, of Springfield.

THE ATLANTIC CLUB,

during the season of 1867, played nine first nine matches, of which they won five and lost four. The following is a list of the clubs played with and the respective scores, those of the Atlantics being given first:

Excelsiors of Chicago, June 5, 24 to 40; O. K.'s of Ottawa, at Chicago, June 22, 34 to 14; Cream City of Milwaukee, at Milwaukee, July 4, 45 to 45; Garden City of Chicago, July 15, 41 to 21; Cream City's, at Chicago, July 26, 71 to 20; Nationals of Washington, at Chicago, July 29, 17 to 78; Eurekas of Chicago, September 7, 18 to 20; Eurekas again, September 21, 28 to 23; Eurekas, October 9, 19 to 43.

The total number of runs made by the Atlantics [illegible]

[illegible]

quite equal to those at the skating parks. In the evening the park was illuminated by bonfires.

Captain Miner's pleasant little park, at the corner of Centre and North Franklin streets, on Saturday was thronged with skaters. In the afternoon there was a hurdle race for a silver cup, and in the evening the ice was thronged with skaters in masks and costumes.

The Ogden Park, on Saturday afternoon, threw open its gates to the public, who were admitted free of charge. Of course, there was a great number of persons present, the ice being crowded, principally by young persons. In the evening a band of music was in attendance.

The children principally monopolized the Central Park on Saturday afternoon. The ice was in its usual excellent condition. In the evening there was music and a full attendance.

At the West Side Rink, on Saturday evening, was given the third masquerade of the season. An additional attraction was afforded by the presence of Messrs. Goodrich and Swift, the champion skaters; and there was gathered the largest assemblage that we have ever seen in a rink in this city. The number of those who appeared in costume, of which there seemed an endless variety, was also greater. The ice was thronged to such an extent that skating, without the occurrence of accidents, seemed a miracle. The building was brightly illuminated with calcium lights, placed at either end. The Manager's prize of ten dollars, for the best costume, was taken by Mr. J. E——n, who was attired as a burly negro of gigantic proportions. During the evening Goodrich and Swift gave exhibitions of their wonderful proficiency. On this occasion Goodrich seemed fairly to outdo himself, and excited the surprise and admiration of all by his evolutions. His representation of "Toodles" and the "Novice," were very ludicrous, and were heartily applauded. The rink was not closed until midnight.

FATAL POISONING.

A Police Officer Dies in Three Hours After Drinking a Glass of Cider.

The Case Enveloped in Mystery.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon over the body of James Caldwell, a police officer attached to the Third Precinct, who died on Thursday evening at his house, No. 193 Ohio street, after an illness of but three hours' duration. It was at first presumed that death was caused by heart disease, but subsequent investigation not only contradicts the theory, but would seem to establish the fact that the deceased came to his death through some subtle poison, administered by unknown hands.

When Officer Caldwell came home on the evening of his illness, he complained to his wife that he felt a severe pain in his stomach, caused, as he alleged, by a glass of cider drunk only a short time before in a billiard saloon at the corner of Clark and Indiana streets. Shortly after he began to vomit, and his wife finally sent for Dr. Baxter. The doctor found the patient entirely rational, but suffering severe pains in the region of the abdomen. He continued to purge and vomit, and in fifteen minutes after the doctor's arrival the patient was dead. It is the physician's opinion that death was produced by some strong poison, perhaps oxalic acid.

A post mortem examination of the body was made by Dr. Gore yesterday forenoon. The organic system was found in a healthy condition, but the stomach proved to have been very much inflamed at the time of death, and was entirely covered by a blood-like fluid. Dr. Gore's opinion is that death was caused by some poison, unknown to him. Arsenic, copper sublimate, or other mineral poisons would not have produced death so rapidly, nor did the symptoms indicate that strychnine or an opiate had been used. Only a chemical analysis can determine the character of the poison administered. The cider drank by the deceased at the saloon, three hours previous to his death, was from the same bottle as that given to other guests, and none of these felt any disagreeable sensation in consequence of drinking it.

The police force of the North Division, as might be expected, have taken a deep interest in this case, but in spite of the united efforts of the entire force, no clue to the mysterious poisoning has yet been discovered. The stomach of the deceased was secured by the Coroner, and has been given into the hands of Dr. Mahla for chemical analysis. After a careful hearing of the evidence the jury returned a verdict of "Death by poison, administered under circumstances unknown."

The case is creating a great deal of excitement in police circles, and some of the officers express a fear that this is but the prelude to a determination to serve the entire force in the same manner. It is, however, scarcely probable that this is a case of intentional poisoning, and the true cause—some mistake or negligence—will, no doubt, soon be discovered.

SUSPICIOUS DISCOVERY.

The Bloody and Inanimate Body of a Man Found in a Doorway on Randolph Street.

[illegible]

"INTERNAL REVENUE STATISTICS."

The Population of Cook County—334,175—A Correction.

[illegible]

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

Auction Sales.

[Established 1856.]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.

[illegible]

CATALOGUE SALE OF FINE CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING,

AT AUCTION.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

CARPETS, SHOW-CASES,

FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE, ETC.,

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED.

COOK COUNTY BONDS

AND

CHICAGO CITY BONDS

BY

TYLER, ULLMANN & CO,

[illegible]

Amusements.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN..........Lessee and Manager

Monday Evening, Jan. 27,

And Every Evening Till Further Notice,

ALSO AT THE

GRAND MATINEES,

Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons.

Production, after months of careful preparation, of the great

LOCAL PLAY,

ENTITLED

Web Upon Web;

OR, A GLANCE AT CHICAGO.

With New Scenery by DeWitt C. Waugh,

Machinery by Brothers Crouse,

Stage Appointments by Snell,

Costumes by Simon,

Original Music by Geo. Stevens,

AND A GREAT CAST.

Prominent among the Local Scenes will be found

A VIEW OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BASIN.

THE EXTERIOR OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DEPOT,

EXTERIOR OF TRINITY CHURCH,

INTERIOR OF TRINITY CHURCH.

And it is confidently expected that

This Play will be the Great Event of the Season.

Seats can be secured six days in advance.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT,

Sunday Evening, January 26.

AND LAST OF MR. GILMORE'S GRAND CONCERTS IN CHICAGO FOR THE SEASON.

PART I.

1. Overture to Rossini's "Stabat Mater"..........Mercadante.
ORCHESTRA.
2. Aria from "Elijah"—"It is Enough"..........Mendelssohn
DR. GUILMETTE.
3. "Tantum Ergo," with accompaniment for Orchestra..........Mercadante.
MR. M. ARBUCKLE.
4. "With Verdure Clad"..........Haydn.
MRS. H. M. SMITH.

PART II.

5. Grand Concerto in D minor..........Vieuxtemps.
CAMILLA URSO.
6. Overture to "The Martyrs"..........Bellini.
ORCHESTRA.
7. Grand Aria, "The Voice of a Departing Soul"..........Gilmore.
DR. GUILMETTE.
8. Notturno, "Departed Days"..........Lotz.
REED BAND.
9. "Ave Maria" for voice, violin, obligato, piano, organ and orchestra..........Gounod.
CAMILLA URSO AND MRS. H. M. SMITH.
10. "American Hymn"..........Keller.

Admission $1. No Extra Charge for Reserved Seats.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

EDWIN BOOTH,

FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY,

SUPPORTED BY

MISS MARY McVICKER

And the full strength of the Stock Company.

NO INCREASE OF PRICES, except to the Matinee, which will be the same as evening. Admission, 75 cents; secured seats, $1. Seats can be secured for any performance.

MONDAY EVENING,

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Shylock..........Edwin Booth
Portia..........Miss Mary McVicker
J. E. Nagle, W. H. Whalley, S. Myers, J. H. McVicker and Mrs. Myers in the cast.

Tuesday—Richelieu. Wednesday—Lady of Lyons. Thursday—Hamlet. Friday—Benefit of Edwin Booth. Saturday—Booth Matinee. Secure your seats.

GRAND

MASQUERADE BALL

OF THE

Germania Mænnerchor,

IN

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE,

Including the Music Hall and other Spacious Rooms,

On Tuesday, March 3, 1868.

MOTTO:

Praiseworthy are nonsensical efforts,
Provided they are short and sweet.

In consideration of the unequalled success of the First Carnevalistic Meeting of the Germania Mænnerchor, arraigned by the SIX-HORSE COUNCIL, among whom are a few of the most-oiled Chiefs of the "Arion" and Liederkranz, of New York; and in further consideration that the foolish wisdom of the Germania Mænnerchor has now, at last, hitched on the

PERPETUA MOBILE,

And in consideration that the welfare, cardiary, bill-of-fare, and indeed, the fear of the whole Association require that Chicago, in a point of foolishness, shall not be in arrears of the great Metropolis; and, therefore,

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE

Has been rented for the Grand Masquerade Ball, with the intention to make this the crane event of the season.

All the living, and about two-and-twenty dead languages, will inform the foolish world that the policy of King Theodore, of Abyssinia, has contributed more toward the ruinousness of the grapes on the Island of Madeira, and that this Masquerade Ball will surpass all, even Foolishness itself. Through this

MASQUERADE BALL,

the Pharisaical precept of epicureanical koosher and notiousness shall be overthrown, and proof will be submitted, in regard to the neglected half of the present generation, that a whistle can be made of a pig's tail.

A full Programme will be published hereafter, and we will only add here that no damage will be done to the Wisdom of Randolph-st., by the SIX-HORSE COUNCIL, and that through it, it will become a "centre," of modern civilization.

THE SIX-HORSE COUNCIL.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

OLE BULL'S

GRAND FAREWELL CONCERTS.

At the request of a large number of citizens of Chicago and immediate vicinity, the management has the honor to announce that OLE BULL will give two

GRAND FAREWELL CONCERTS,

ON

Friday Evening, Jan. 31st, and Saturday Evening, Feb. 1st, 1868.

Assisted by the following Artists:

MADAME VARIAN HOFFMAN, The Favorite Prima Donna.
MR. GUSTAVUS GEARY, Tenor. (His First Appearance in Chicago.)
MR. IGNATZ POLLAK, Baritone.
MR. EDWARD HOFFMAN, The Eminent Pianist and Composer,

AND

A GRAND ORCHESTRA,

By the Great Western Light Guard Band, under the direction of MR. A. J. VAAS.

N. B.—These will be positively OLE BULL'S

LAST GRAND CONCERTS IN CHICAGO.

ADMISSION $1. Reserved Seats 50 cents extra. [illegible]

AT LIBRARY HALL—"Y. M. A."

PETROLEUM V. NASBY

WILL LECTURE ON

"EGYPT IN BONDAGE,"

Thursday Evening, Jan. 30,

COMMENCING PROMPTLY AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Entrance Tickets 50 cents. Reserved Seats 25 cents extra. For sale at the Library Rooms.

Apply early, if you wish to be sure of a seat.

GRAND MASQUERADE,

FEBRUARY 3D, 1868,

AT THE

TURNERS' HALL,

NORTH CLARK-ST.

THE CHICAGO TURN-GEMEINDE

[illegible]

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

A NEW LOCAL PLAY.

WEB UPON WEB;

[illegible]

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

The American Eagle Association.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT

[illegible]

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—Two new dwellings on Twenty-fourth-st., between Cottage Grove and Prairie-av., $45 per month. Two on Twenty-third-st., between Indiana and Cottage Grove-av., $40 per month. Apply to M. L. PEARCE, 175 State-st.

TO RENT—House and furniture 546 Michigan-av. Apply on the premises, or at Room 14, Larmon Block.

TO RENT—3-story brick house No. 1445 Indiana-av., at $60 per month. Immediate possession. H. C. MOREY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 8 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—Two-story house on North LaSalle-st., two blocks north of Division-st., containing 8 rooms and bath room. Inquire at Room No. 9 Court House.

TO RENT—The three-story brick house No. 273 Wabash-av., with furniture and carpets for sale; also, two-seated carriage and double harness. Possession given immediately, if desired. For information inquire on the premises, or at No. 20 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—And Furniture for Sale—A house of 11 rooms, in good location for boarding house. Rent $35 per month. Address "J. W." or call at 134 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—91 Huron-st., contains 8 rooms, closets, water and gas, in good order. Possession immediately. Inquire on premises between 9 and 12 a. m.

TO RENT—Or will sell, a new marble front dwelling, 14 rooms, bath, laundry, range, furnace, &c., ½ block from horse cars. Will make rent an object till May 1. Apply at No. 96 South Reuben-st.

TO RENT—Cottage No. 19 Throop-st., containing 6 rooms and closets. Inquire at No. 419 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—First-class cottage containing 7 rooms, northeast corner Schiller and LaSalle-sts. Furniture for sale or rent. Apply at 327 or 330 North LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—Furnished or unfurnished, parlor, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath room, gas, &c. House new, with all conveniences for housekeeping. Rent low. 333 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—Free until May 1st—One of the nearest places in the North Division, 9 rooms. I will give the rent until May 1 to a party who will buy $6 worth of furniture. Rent after May 1, $400 per year. Address "RENT," Tribune office.

TO RENT—A cottage containing six rooms, with gas, water, &c., No. 917 Michigan-av., situated upon a corner, and one of the most desirable locations in the city. Possession on 1st of February. Inquire on the premises, or of J. M. MARSHALL, Room 9, Larmon Block.

TO RENT—Two-story frame house of ten rooms, modern improvements, large lot, barn and carriage house, on Washington-st., near Union Park. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room No. 4, Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—And Furniture for Sale—A boarding house of 11 rooms, in splendid location for day boarders. Parties want to leave the city. Apply to T. J. BOLENDER, 165 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A furnished house, suitable for a Ladies' Boarding House—first-class house. Address "T B," Box 485.

TO RENT—On the North Side—House of five rooms, half-block from cars, and convenient. Rent, $25 per month. Inquire at 233 Sedgwick-st.

TO RENT—On Langley-st., two new two-story and brick basement houses, 11 rooms, hot air furnace & convenient to street or steam cars. Apply to J. E. CASSIDY, New York Marble Works, 231 State-st.

TO RENT—On Wabash-av., a two-story house of 9 rooms, with water, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts. No. 1319. Apply to J. E. CASSIDY, New York Marble Works, 231 State-st.

TO RENT—Possession given immediately—An exceedingly convenient new house, 48 Halsted-st., containing ten rooms, with closets, water and gas, bathroom, &c., all in perfect order, newly painted and papered, within ten minutes' walk of the Court House. The carpets, stoves, &c., will be sold if wanted. Also, for sale or rent, a large new house with all modern improvements, containing 12 rooms, on Twenty-av., near Michigan-av., west of Union Park; lot 40 by 125 feet. RICHARD EDWARDS, Directory office, 72 Dearborn-st., or W. H. SAMPSON, Metropolitan Hall.

TO RENT—Furnished House No. 513 Wabash avenue, near Harmon court, brick house, 12 rooms. H. C. MOREY & Co., Real Estate Brokers, 8 Metropolitan Block.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—A few pleasant rooms, at 42 Adams-st.

TO RENT—Three handsomely furnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping, with use of piano, for rent at $30 per month. Inquire at 608 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—Whole of first floor above stores, suite of five nice rooms, on Clark-st., near Lake-st. Apply at 101 Washington-st., Room 7.

[illegible]

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

[illegible]

Board Wanted.

[illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

[illegible]

Strayed or Stolen.

[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

[illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

[illegible]

Business Chances.

[illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

[illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

[illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

[illegible]

Wanted—Real Estate.

[illegible]

Partners Wanted.

[illegible]

For Sale.

[illegible]

Personal.

[illegible]

Lost and Found.

[illegible]

Boarding and Lodging.

[illegible]

Situations Wanted.

[illegible]

Agents Wanted.

[illegible]

Machinery.

[illegible]

Pianos.

[illegible]

Printing Materials.

[illegible]

The Tribune

VOL. XXI.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday evening at 140.

The present average daily production of the Pennsylvania oil regions is 11,000 barrels.

There are already three candidates for Governor in Georgia under the new constitution when adopted.

The Port Huron & Lake Michigan Railroad Company has mortgaged its road for $1,400,000 to Eastern capitalists, to secure payment for its iron and rolling stock.

Denver City, Colorado, on Monday last, by vote of 1,210 to 11, decided to subscribe for $200,000 worth of the bonds of the Union Pacific and Denver City Railway.

The New Ulm (Minn.) murder cases, the particulars of which are familiar to our readers, have been on trial for several days at St. Peter's. By reason of the absence of important witnesses, and other causes, the trial progresses very slowly.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson, having failed, a few weeks since, to meet her engagement to lecture at Sterling, Ill., owing to an erroneous timetable, will fill her appointment at the same place on Saturday evening next.

No clue to the perpetrators of the huge robbery at Petroleum Centre, Penn., has yet been obtained, and some of the detectives consider the case nearly hopeless. Mr. Benninhoff's income is said to be $30,000 a month. The unopened safe contained $200,000.

It is thought that the prospects for a large immigration in 1868 are by no means flattering, owing to the depression in business in this country, though, if there should be a prospect of war in Europe, many will come, notwithstanding the uncertainty of getting employment.

The preliminary examination of Captain W. L. Ryerson, charged with the murder of Chief Justice John P. Slough, was concluded in Santa Fe, New Mexico, on the 7th inst., and resulted in the prisoner being remanded to jail without bail, to await trial for murder.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican states that most of the woolen manufacturers that are running in that vicinity are expecting a fair spring trade, as pretty much all the imported goods are used up, and they consider that importations must nearly cease as long as our present low prices in woolens continue.

Strong efforts are being made by government officers in Kentucky to secure a continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau in that State. It is said that since the issuance of the circular hinting at its discontinuance after the 15th of February, the number of outrages upon white Unionists and freedmen has more than doubled.

The Military State Treasurer of Georgia, having secured ten thousand dollars in funds belonging to the State, forthwith turned over the amount to the Reconstruction Convention, and, on Saturday, the members of that body were paid fifty dollars each on the per diem account. The balance of the money was reserved for contingent expenses.

The Winona (Minn.) Democrat thinks the good foot of solid snow that covers the earth so evenly and compactly in that State, will prove a great protection to winter wheat. Upheavals of the surface by frost are not so common in Minnesota as in the Eastern States, and spring time finds mother earth as she was when the first snow fell, only in an improved condition.

A Kentucky paper says that there is a man in that State who has no ears. He has not even a hole in his head, save his mouth and nose. Where his ears ought to be, his head is perfectly smooth and bare, except a small warty excrescence. He hears to some extent through his mouth, which [illegible] to catch a sound.

The famine which recently decimated Orissa has found its counterpart in Algeria, where the poor Arabs are perishing by tens of thousands. The latest foreign papers say that in certain districts the dead bodies of Arabs, men, women and children, who have perished of hunger, are found upon the public highway, just as was the case two years back at Orissa.

The Columbus & Indianapolis Railroad will take possession of the Chicago & Great Eastern Railroad on the 10th of February. The line of the consolidated companies will embrace seven hundred and eighty-eight miles of track, as follows: Chicago & Great Eastern, 291 miles; Indiana Central, 123 miles; Peoria, Logansport & [illegible]

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Rights of Naturalized Citizens.

General Banks' Report and Bill.

Report of the Ordnance Committee and General Dyer.

A New Law Department.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.

RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

General Banks will submit to the House tomorrow a bill and report of the Foreign Affairs Committee on the rights of naturalized citizens when abroad. The bill has already been published. The report, which was drawn up by General Banks, is a document that will fill four or five columns of this paper. It begins by saying that the close of the Revolutionary War left three important international subjects unsettled between the United States and Great Britain, viz.: Impressment of seamen; rights of search, and the question of expatriation. It is then shown that the first and second of these subjects were practically settled by the war of 1812, and that the third, yet unsettled, is now of more importance than ever before. Careful examination is made of the course of Great Britain in asserting and carrying out the doctrine that a citizen can never give up or release himself from the allegiance due to the country of his birth. The controversy existing between our country and England and in less degree with other European powers, in regard to the rights conferred by immigration and naturalization, is, General Banks says, a contest between feudalism and civilization. He goes on to state in some detail the grounds on which the claim of England in this matter is based. The subject of service due to a government is next discussed, with numerous citations from distinguished writers on international law. It is admitted that every citizen owes certain obligations to the government under which he lives, and that the express or implicit consent of both parties is necessary to the extinction of the mutual obligations between any government and its subjects. But it is held that when any government, in time of peace, willingly allows a subject to emigrate, the obligation due from him is terminated, and there is no foundation left for the subsequent claim of perpetual service. The right of emigration is then briefly considered. It is stated that this right is a part of the universal law of nations. It may be subjected to certain regulations, but it cannot be taken away from any citizen, and he is to decide for himself when to dissolve the ties that bind him to his native land.

A long section of the report is now devoted to considering the municipal laws of European States. It is said that these laws are in direct conflict with the principles advocated by all of the most enlightened jurists. In other relations of the government great advances have been made; but the municipal government is unimproved. Popular power expands with every generation in the organization of States, but as to subjects, the rigid traditions of the feudal law are strictly preserved.

After showing from authentic sources what these municipal laws relating to subjects are, the report takes up the question of the extent of emigration, and about one-fifth of the document is devoted to this subject. It is stated, under this head, that since 1790, Europe has exported to the United States not less than six millions six hundred and forty thousand of its subjects. The report speaks in strong language of the grievous wrongs that is done to the emigrants and their descendants in holding them amenable to the law of [illegible]

GEORGIA.

[illegible]

February. He will also direct that [illegible] be not more than three voting [illegible]

Three individuals are already [illegible] named are reported as candidates [illegible] of Georgia—R. B. Bullock, of Au[illegible] Parrow, of Atlanta, and Grant And[illegible] [illegible] County. [illegible]

A rebel Democratic meeting at [illegible] night, was addressed by the editor [illegible] District newspaper of Georgia. [illegible] the character of the meeting and [illegible] fact that the Democratic organ of [illegible] columns this morning, boasts of [illegible] the "Brick Pomeroy of the South."

EUROPE.

Latest from Abys[illegible]

Condition of the En[illegible] tives.

The British Authori[illegible] claim Responsibili[illegible] the Arrest of T[illegible]

The Alabama Cor[illegible] ence Clos[illegible]

Ratification of the Islands Treat[illegible]

Summary Dealing wi[illegible] Paris Editor[illegible]

BY OCEAN TEL[illegible]

England.

The latest despatches from [illegible] state, show that the British [illegible] made no advance beyond the [illegible] [illegible]